The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondents.

INVESTMENT OF THE POSITION.

THE ATTACK BY THE GUNBOATS.

Desperate Attempts of the Rebels to Raise the Siege.

Irresistible Bravery of the National Forces.

THE SURRENDER.

Large Number of Field Batteries Captured

The Confederate Soldiers Attempt to Shoot Floyd.

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.

THE REGIMENTS TAKEN PRISONERS.

IN CAMP NEAR FORT DONELSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1862.

It was determined by Gen. GRANT to make the attack upon Fort Donelson from two directions—by land from the direction of Fort Henry, and by water up the Cumberland, assisted by an adequate column of troops on the banks. Tuesday night, the Fifty-seventh Illinois, Col. BALDWIN, arrived at Fort Henry, on the steamer *Minnehaha*.

Gen. GRANT directed Col. BALDWIN to return immediately down the river, stop all transports with troops, proceed down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland, keeping in the rear of gunboats, which would be found ready to start at Paducah on his arrival. The order also added that he should reach the vicinity of Fort Donelson Wednesday afternoon, disembark his troops, and be ready, in conjunction with the column from Fort Henry and the gunboats, to make an attack upon Fort Donelson Thursday morning. The plan seemed easy of accomplishment, so far as keeping "on time" is concerned, but in this respect quite a failure ensued.

Cooks were immediately set at work to provide the three days' rations ordered, and this took until midnight to accomplish. The *Minnehaha* then started out and reached Paducah about daylight, stopping and burning back on the way some eight or ten transports, loaded with troops.

Upon reaching Paducah we found that only a portion of the gunboat fleet had arrived, and this necessitated another delay. Toward night, however, the stragglers came slowly creeping up the river, and soon after the whole fleet started, and by 10 o'clock we had reached Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River. The scene here was magnificent beyond description—the night was as warm as an evening in August in our more northern latitudes, a full moon looked down from an unclouded sky, and glanced off from bayonets, plumes and sword-hilts without number. At intervals long jets of fleecy smoke burst out along the parapets of the two forts on the height overlooking the town, and the boom of the welcome went reverberating over the hills, till from the long distances in Kentucky, it came back like a whisper. In turn the bands on the boats charmed the ear with most eloquent music, which, added to the effect of scores of gaily dressed ladies promenading the upper decks, gave the scene more the character of some vast drawing-room gathering—so much like was it, that no one would have been surprised had the whole crowd suddenly resolved into eddies of whirling waltzes or the swift changeful currents of quadrille or gallopade.

It was midnight before the fleet again got under way, and from that time our progress against the rapid sweep of the Cumberland was of the slowest possible description. On the morning of Thursday, by about 9 o'clock we made Eddyville—a small town on the east bank of the river, and distant only about forty-five miles from Smithland. If one may judge from the demonstrations of those who stood on the shore watching our passage, a more loyal town than Eddyville exists nowhere beneath the sun. The women waved handkerchiefs of all colors, or in lieu of that an apron or bonnet; the men swung their hats and vociferated alternately "Hurrah for the Union!" and "Hurrah for LINCOLN!" until hoarse beyond utterance; even the dogs of Eddyville were loyal, and barked and wagged their tails in patriotic joy at the National inundation. There was only one case, however, that bore the marks of sincerity. An old man whose head was white as a snow-drift, stood on the shore leaning heavily on his cane and watching with seeming apathy the passage of the boats, whose full appearance his faded eyes probably failed to catch. Just as the *Minnehaha* passed opposite him the magnificent band of the Fifty-seventh struck up "Yankee Doodle." Its strains seemed to awaken stirring memories in the old man's mind—off went his hat, and with a vim that sent his hair flying around his head like a snow-bank lifted by the wind, he gave three hearty cheers for the Union—the Union in which himself, his children and his grandchildren had been born, reared and protected.

Eddyville is a nice little town, and probably is quite as good as that ancient scriptural city which numbered at least one righteous man among its inhabitants. It is probably some time since the high bluffs which environ it have had their echoes busy translating the patriotic airs of "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," and much good, I hope, may the exercise do those for whose benefit it was intended.

It was close upon midnight when the fleet reached the point below the Fort, where the disembarking was to take place; and then a savage wind was driving hail, sleet and snow directly in our teeth, as the work of landing the troops was commenced. A more disagreeable job never was undertaken and finished; however, by daylight the troops were all ashore, and the storm had cleared off, leaving the ground frozen hard and covered to the depth of an inch with snow.

The column which thus reached here, by way of the Cumberland, numbered not far from 10,000 men, who were conveyed in fourteen transport steamers; the column which came from Fort Henry, across the country, under Gen. GRANT in person, was composed, in round numbers, of 20,000 men, and included infantry, some fifteen or seventeen batteries of artillery, and from twelve to fifteen hundred horsemen. Before proceeding further in the history of affairs, I will write of the movements of this force.

The land forces left Fort Henry at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The route lay along the Dover road, and as there had been no rain for the last few days, and the weather was mild and cheerful, the progress was comparatively rapid. In some four hours after starting the head of the column had entered the ravines to the rear, and taken up a position within about two miles of Fort Donelson. This position was not taken till after frequent and short delays, the surroundings were carefully examined, and their entire freedom from masked batteries and other favorite secession man-traps fully ascertained.

The rest of the day was spent in bringing the remaining part of the forces into position, which was done by extending both up and down a line parallel with the river, and then bending in the extreme right and left, thus inclosing the fort in a semicircular line, and completely surrounding it. This was not done without much trouble. The enemy's pickets and sharpshooters seemed endless in number, and had to be driven from every ravine and hill-top, at an expense of much blood-letting. No very serious damage resulted, however, to our forces, and by night they had driven the rebels completely within the line of their fortifications, and had sharpened their appetites for a more serious brush on the day following.

Thursday morning dawned beautifully, and seemed to smile upon the efforts of the National troops. The men cheerfully accepted the omen, and determined to make the most of the weather and their rifles during the day—a determination which was fully carried out ere night, and which gave many a poor fellow a leaden passport for ferriage over the Dark River.

Among the operations projected was one to force a reconnoissance close up to the fort, and thus early settle the character of the neighboring ground with a view to the more important operations of the future. The ground around the fort is a rolling upland, covered with heavy timber and dense undergrowth, and broken for miles around into ravines, bordered by precipitous bluffs, whose sides, steep and rocky, almost forbid the passage of even a goat. The fort itself is situated upon a high bluff, which slants with an easy descent to a point at the water's edge on the north, and is probably not less than one hundred feet above the level of the water. To the rear the bluff has been to some extent leveled for the distance of a mile. On this artificial table land stands the fort, whose lines of fortifications and rifle pits cover the entire leveled space. Bordering this fortified portion is a ravine of no great depth, across which, and forming its outer boundary, is a timbered ridge, or rather a series of ridges, for it is divided at intervals by ravines which flow in all directions like streams emptying into a river.

Moving toward this ridge about 10 A. M. Thursday, was a body of National troops, composed in all of about five regiments of infantry and some three or four batteries of artillery. The National troops were met, at a distance of a thousand yards or so, by a heavy force of the enemy, and a sharp engagement ensued, which, however, was confined mainly to artillery practice and "bushwhacking" on both sides. The enemy gradually gave ground, and in an hour had taken refuge within their works, and our troops were in possession of the series of hills which lies adjacent to the ravine next to the outer line of fortifications. The distance from these ridges to the nearest defences of the rebels was not more than three hundred yards, and being covered with timber, while they are slightly higher than the works, they afforded a capital position for our sharpshooters, of which they were not slow to avail themselves.

Among the rest who disposed themselves along these ridges were BIRGE's celebrated regiment of riflemen, and from that time forward, a secession head above the parapet, for ever so brief a period, was sure to go down with a hole bored through it about the size of one that might be made with a three-quarter auger. This regiment did most effectual service. Each member is dressed in gray, with a gray felt cap, whose top is rigged "fore-and-aft" with squirrel tails dyed black. Their weapon is a heavy rifle, carrying conical ball, with an effective range of about 1,000 yards. On this occasion, as indeed upon every other since, they fought pretty much in the places and after the manner that happened best to suit individual fancies. Lying flat behind a stump, one would watch with finger on trigger for rebel game with all the excitement of a hunter waylaying deer at a "salt-lick." Woe to rebel caput that was lifted ever so quickly above the parapet for a glance at Yankee operations fifty eyes instantly sighted it, and fifty fingers drew trigger on it, and thereafter it was seen no more. Writhing over on his back, the sharpshooter would reload and then twist back in all the operation, not exposing so much as the tip of his elbow to the enemy.

About 11 o'clock three regiments—the Fourth Illinois on the left, the Forty-ninth on the right, and the Eighteenth in the centre—under command of Col. MORRISON, started on double-quick down the declivity with a view of storming the outer breastwork. As they reached the bottom of the bluff Col. MORRISON received a ball in his hip, and fell from his horse. Seeing their leader fall, and nobody appearing to take his place, the regiments wavered, and finally fell back, gaining the top of the hill in good order, but with considerable loss.

Again in the course of the day the Twenty-fifth Indiana make a break for a breastwork in front of them, but were met by a force of the enemy triple their own, and were, after fighting desperately for nearly an hour, forced to retire.

These were the main efforts of the land forces during the day, aside from the bushwhacking—this was kept up as long as the light would permit a man to sight a barrel. Once during the night the enemy sallied out in force, and made a determined attempt to capture TAYLOR's Chicago Battery, but were driven back with a heavy loss as their only recompense. The whole day was of the busiest and most exciting description. There was not a single instant from 10 o'clock until night that the woods were not filled with the sharp crack of small arms, the heavy roar of artillery, and the swift, whistling rush of the rebel grape-shot as it scoured incessantly through the timber—a perfect tempest of iron hail.

Our total loss through the day was believed at the time to reach about 30 killed and 170 wounded. This large number of casualties resulted, to a great extent, from the imprudence of the men themselves. They were so anxious to fight that they hesitated at no exposure to obtain a shot at the enemy. A large number of the wounds were caused by falling limbs, which were wrenched off by the fiery showers of grape sent from the rebel batteries.

During the time that the land forces were engaged, the iron-clad gunboat *Carondelet*, went up and singly engaged the rebel batteries. She fired 102 shots, and received no great damage in all the tremendous fire to which she was exposed, save in the case of a single shot. This, a monster mass of iron, weighing at least 128 pounds, entered one of her forward ports and wounding eight men in its passage, dashed with terrific force against the breastwork of coal-bags in front of the boilers, and there was stopped. Soon after this she retired from the unequal contest, having covered herself with glory for having so long singly withstood the enormous force of the rebel's entire water batteries.

Thus ended the operations of Thursday. The results, although accompanied by a comparatively heavy loss on our side, were in the main satisfactory. The courage and eagerness of our troops were tested, the range and bearing of the enemy's guns obtained, and a thorough examination made of all the grounds adjacent to the fort.

Friday, the work of disembarking the troops and stores brought by the transports was commenced. By noon the forces had all landed, and were on their way to join the main body.

The only event of importance that occurred during the day was a heavy engagement between the gunboats and the fort. About 2 P. M. the fort threw a few shells at the transports, but, however, failed in reaching them by about half a mile. Soon after the whole fleet of seven gunboats moved up—the four iron boats in advance and ahead, the three wooden boats at a discreet distance in the rear. At about a mile the iron boats opened from their bow guns, and were replied to promptly by the fort.

I secured a position about half-way between the boats and fort, a little out of the line of fire, and there for two hours had the pleasure of listening to a concert of the most gigantic order. At first the roar from fort and boats was unbroken for a single instant, so rapid was the firing, while the air high overhead seemed filled with a million of hissings, as the heavy storm of shells tore furiously ahead on their mission of destruction. In about half an hour, the fire from the fort began to slacken, and shortly after was continued from only three guns—the rest apparently having been silenced by our fire. At this time the boats were within some four hundred yards, and were on the point of using grape-shot, when a shot disabled the steering apparatus of the *Louisville*, by carrying off the top of the wheelhouse, and knocking the wheel itself into fragments. There was a tiller aft, and this was instantly taken possession of by the pilot—but he had scarcely reached it, ere the rudder was carried away by a shot from the *Taylor*. Of course the boat became instantly unmanageable, and swung around, receiving a shot in the wood-work towards the stern, which, I believe, wounded several seamen. Under these circumstances, it was thought best to retire, and accordingly the whole fleet fell back to the position it had occupied in the morning. The most serious damage sustained during the action was from one of those monster 128 pound shots, which passed through a bow-port of the *Louisville* and dismounted the second gun on the starboard quarter, killing three men and wounding six others. A captain of one of the guns was cut completely in two, and spattered his brains over Capt. DOVE, who stood by him, and otherwise so mangled him that scarcely a resemblance to humanity remained. The same boat also received a shot near the water-line, which, while it did not penetrate the hull, started the timbers so as to set her leaking badly. During the night, however, all damage was repaired, and this morning she is as ready for active service as ever. The total loss on the *Louisville* was six killed and eight or ten wounded. One of the other gunboats had some of her woodwork shot away, but was not materially damaged.

The iron boats in action were:

Louisville, Capt. B. M. DOVE.
St. Louis, Lieut.-Com. PAULDING.
Carondelet, Lieut.-Com. KELTS.
Mound City, Lieut.-Com. ——.

The other three boats were the wooden ones—*Taylor*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga*.

There is a boat about to leave for Cairo, and I have concluded to mail this without awaiting the result of the final assault. Affairs look encouraging—the fort is completely invested, and will probably be stormed either this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

The rebels have a flag flying from the fort which is thought to be a black one.

FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

My last letter closed with the doings of our troops up to Friday night, and at that point in the progress of the siege I will resume the history of events.

Friday night was one of the severest description. The men being without tents, and in many cases without fire, suffered intensely. Hundreds were frostbitten, and from facts related to me since the surrender by some of the rebels, I have no doubt but that many of our wounded men, who fell in the fight of Friday, and were unable to walk in, were actually frozen to death. This circumstance is a terrible one, and inexpressibly shocking, but there was no help for it. During the various conflicts of Friday, the scene was constantly changed from point to point and were not again visited by our troops. Men would fall at these places, and being unable to get away, were obliged to stay where they fell. In some cases, a few of our wounded were cared for by the rebels, although they were without fire, and could give them but little valuable assistance.

Saturday morning opened cold and lowering, as if in sympathy with the bloody drama which its first grey beams inaugurated. All the day the tide of battle raged along the ground which had hitherto divided the hostile forces, and swallowed in its bloody depths more brave lives than were lost in all the days before.

On the extreme right of the National line was Gen. MCCLERNAND's Division, composed of three Brigades as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE—COL. OGLESBY COMMANDING.
Eighth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Rhoades.
Eighteenth Illinois, Col. Lawler.
Twenty-ninth Illinois, Col. Reardon.
Thirtieth Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Dennis.
Thirty-first Illinois, Col. John A. Logan.
Swartz and Dresser's Batteries.
Stewart's, Dollin's, O'Harnett's and Carmichael's Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE—COL. W. H. L. WALLACE.
Eleventh Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Hart.
Twentieth Illinois, Col. Marsh.
Forty-fifth Illinois, Col. Smith.
Forty-eighth Illinois, Col. Harney.
Twenty-fifth Kentucky, Col. SHACKLEFORD.
Taylor's and McAllister's Batteries.
Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Kellog.
Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Dickey.

THE THIRD BRIGADE,

as made up, is commanded by Gen. PAYNE, who, however, was not present. It has only two regiments:
Eighth Wisconsin, Col. MURPHY.
Forty-ninth Illinois, Col. W. R. MORRISON.

These three Brigades occupied the entire ground from the centre of the National line to its extreme right. The balance of the line from the centre to the extreme left, was held by the Second Division under Gen. C. F. SMITH.

Early on the morning of Friday—almost before it was fairly light—the enemy poured forth in a mass of not less than 3,000 men, and hurled themselves with tremendous force against the Forty-fifth and Twelfth Illinois Regiments, that were nearly on the extreme right. Accompanying them were twelve batteries of Artillery. The Forty-fifth and Twelfth sustained the shock manfully for a short time, and then withdrew. The Eighteenth and Ninth Illinois soon after came to their support, and for a short time held the enemy in check. Soon after, the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Eleventh Illinois Regiments, the Eighth Missouri, Fifty-eighth Ohio, and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, and WILLARD's Battery were added to the National force, and the fight became of terrific proportions. MCALLISTER's Battery took position on an eminence, and for four hours their heavy twenty-four-pounders were not silent for a single instant. During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the Rebels, who had erected batteries so as to command MCALLISTER's position from three points—two directly in front, and one on his right. TAYLOR's Battery stood a little to the rear of the other, and somewhat to the left—the other National batteries were distributed at various points along the line, as the nature of the ground would permit—all kept the air incessantly filled with their music, and with showers of grape and shell.

This is but an outline of the position of the National forces, for there can be strictly no correct sketch given, as at no time during the fight were the regiments stationary. Now they pushed forward again fell back, withdrew, and were replaced by others. The fight itself was prolonged and desperate. Now it rolled over a hill, anon poured along a ravine, always in the woods, and always marking its track in characters of blood. The conflict was not conducted according to any particular military plan—men stationed themselves behind trees, logs, rocks, anything that would afford shelter, and blazed away whenever a hostile head appeared.

The Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment was on the extreme right, and was attacked by a swarm of the enemy with such vigor that they broke and fled in disorder. At another part of the National line the attack was conducted by such overwhelming numbers that the line was broken through, and the battle seemed well-nigh likely to become a total rout on the part of the National forces. It was at this last gap broken through the National line that MCALLISTER's Battery was stationed, and where for a time it fell in the hands of the rebels. The battery had only 150 rounds of ammunition, and at about 10 o'clock these were all fired away—not a single shot was left. Capt. MCALLISTER in vain endeavored to obtain a supply from the rear; a shot from the enemy passed through three of his horses; another tore off the trail from one of the guns; a third smashed the wheel of a second gun. Just at this time, a heavy force of the enemy obtained a cover near him, and opened fire at about two hundred yards with musketry. Hitching six horses to the only undamaged gun, he endeavored to haul it off, but the weight was so great, and the road in such a muddy condition, that it was found impossible to get along with it, and after dragging it a half mile, it became mired, and he was reluctantly obliged to leave it. The horses were driven off, dragging the limbers and empty caissons, and the guns were left to their fate. In the course of the day a tremendous charge on the part of our troops reoccupied the lost ground, closed up the gap and recovered the pieces. They were found where they were left, their great weight—being 24-pound siege guns—probably preventing the enemy from taking them away.

The fight raged from daylight until nearly noon without a moment's cessation, and resulted in the enemy's being driven back to his intrenchments. The battle-ground extended over a space some two miles in length, every inch of which was the witness of a savage conflict. *The rebels fought with the most determined bravery*, and seemed bent upon breaking through the right wing at any cost. They poured against our lines a perfect flood, and it was only by a bravery that equaled their own, and a resolute determination to conquer that outlasted their efforts, that our gallant soldiers were at length enabled to stay the fierce tide, and finally to hurl it back to its former boundaries. Our men determined that they *would* win, and win they did, with a gallantry that entitles every man to the name of hero.

The whole of the fight was of the most terrific character. Without a single moment's cessation the rebels poured into our forces perfect torrents of canister, shell and round shot, while their thousands of riflemen hurled in a destructive fire from every bush, tree, log or obstruction of any kind that afforded shelter. The roar of the battle was like that of a heavy tornado, as it sweeps through some forest on its mission of destruction. Small arms kept up an incessant cracking, mingling with which came up occasionally the roar of company or division firing, while over all came every moment or two the resonant thunders of the batteries.

Never fought men better than did ours on this bloody day. They clung to a position till driven from it by the direst necessity, and in many individual cases, men refused to retreat, but stuck to their tree or bush till the enemy's force rolled about them, and swallowed them up. Many in this way were taken prisoners, while others found a speedier, bloodier end to their daring. The victory was a costly one. Some of the regiments were cut completely to pieces, others were reduced to a size that scarcely left them a respectable company, while all suffered more or less severely. Lieut.-Col. QUINN, of the Twentieth Illinois, while gallantly urging on his men in the hottest of the fight, was struck by a grapeshot that cut his heart completely out. *The mortality among officers was terrible.* Major Post, of the Eighth Illinois, Capt. Rigby, Acting Major of the Thirty-first Illinois, Lieut.-Col. White, of the same regiment, Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the Forty-eighth; Capt. Craig, Company A, and Lieut. Skeats, Company F, all of the Eighteenth; Capt. Wilson, Company F, Eighth, Capt. Swartz Company H, Eighth Missouri; Capt. Shaw, Company B, Lieut. Vore, Company E, and Lieut. Boyce, all of the Eleventh Illinois; Adjutant Kirkpatrick, of the Thirtieth, Capt. Mendel, of the Seventh, Capt. Brokeck, of the Forty-ninth Illinois; Lieut. Mausker, of the Eighteenth Illinois; Adjutant Chipman and Capt. Slaymaker, of the Second Iowa, were among those who met their death on this bloody battle-field.

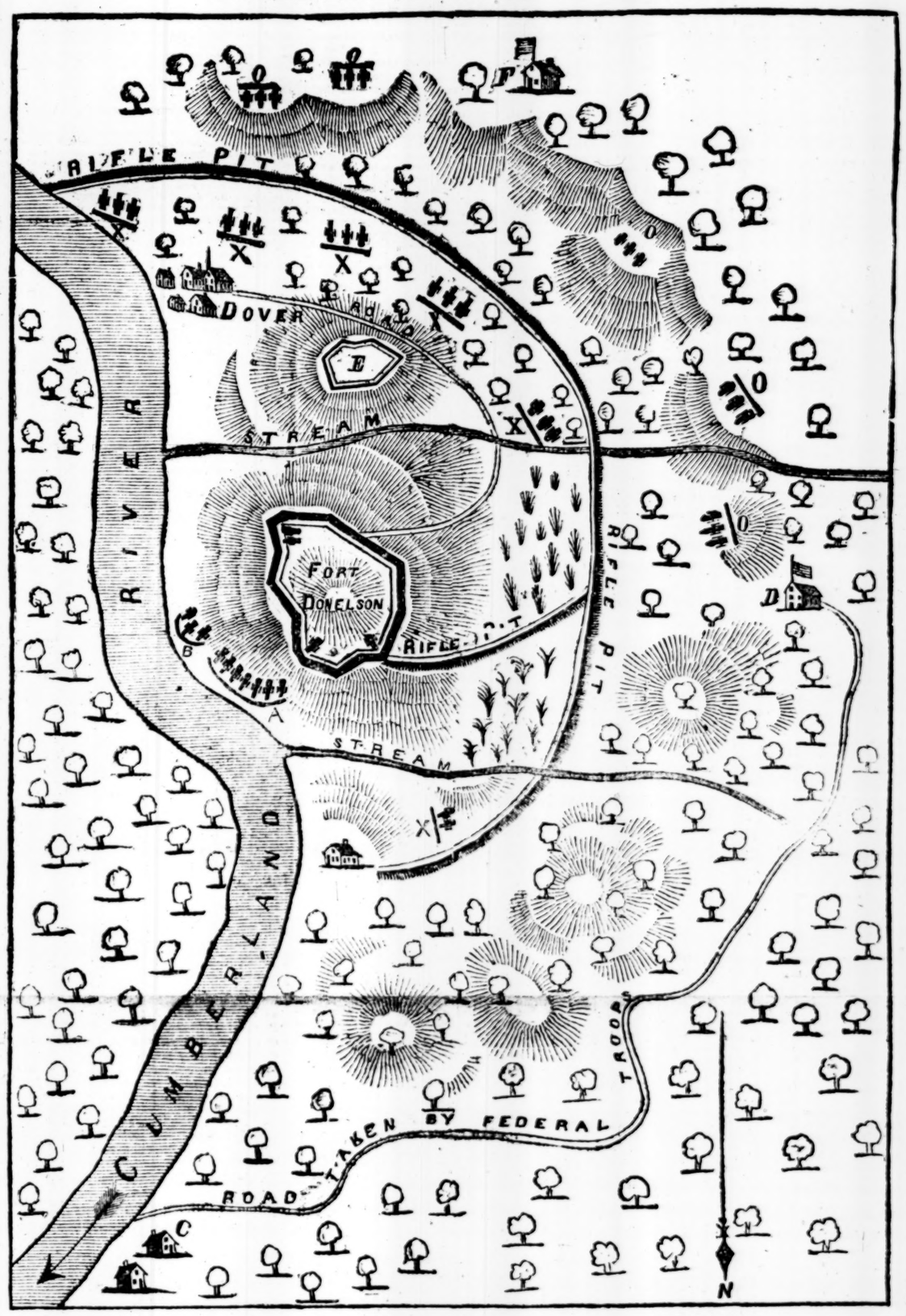
Our entire loss is not yet known, but will reach a figure not much short of six hundred, killed and wounded. The number of men wounded is beyond all precedent, but in an unusually large number of cases, they are not of a serious nature. The enemy used, generally, the "buck and ball" cartridge; that is, a cartridge with one ball and three buckshot. Almost everybody got a scratch from one of the latter; one could scarcely go anywhere where the air was not filled with them.

Affairs had scarcely quieted down, on the right wing, ere the ball was opened in Gen. SMITH's Division, on the left. The Second, Seventh and Fourteenth

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE FORT DONELSON FORTIFICATIONS.

Diagram Showing the Main and Upper Fort, the Rifle Pits, and the Water and Field Batteries; and the Manner in which the Position was Invested by the National Forces.



A—Water Battery, 9 guns.
B—Water Battery, 3 guns.
C—Landing National troops.
D—Gen. GRANT's Headquarters.
E—Breastwork.
F—Gen. MCCLERNAND.
O—National Batteries.
X—Confederate Batteries.
To the right of the Fort are Abattis.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE BOHEMIAN.

The Debate in Parliament Upon the Queen's Speech.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND ASSURED.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on American Matters.

The German Press on the Trent Settlement.

The French Government Borrowing Money in London.

The European mails by the *Bohemian*, at Portland, from Liverpool on the 6th February, calling at Londonderry on the 7th, reached this City early yesterday morning.

We are thus placed in possession of foreign files a day later than those by the previous arrivals.

A Madrid letter of the 31st says: "The privateer *Sumter* has gone to Gibraltar, where she expects to remain as long as she thinks proper, and to revictual with everything not absolutely contraband of war. Letters received this week from Cadiz, state that a large three-master, from New-York, had been stopped near Trafalgar, and only released upon the captain signing an order, payable in London, upon the owners of the cargo, for $20,000. Two American war ships are expected to arrive at Gibraltar daily, and it seems tolerably certain that if she should not be speedily sold, her adventurous career will come to a close."

The ships which sailed from Cherbourg with troops for Mexico, experienced as bad weather as those which sailed from Toulon. So violent a storm prevailed in the Channel on the night of the 30th ult., that it was feared at Cherbourg the steam-cutter *Forfait*, which sailed from that port with Gen. LAURENCEZ and his Staff on board, had been forced to seek shelter in an English port. On the other hand, a letter from Toulon of the 2d inst., says that the violent storm from the southwest which prevailed there for 24 hours previously, had impeded the progress of the two steam frigates laden with troops for Mexico. The screw ship of-the-line *Bretagne*, lying in the Roads of Toulon, and bearing the Admiral's flag, had dragged her anchors and suffered some injury.

A Turin correspondent of the Paris *Presse*, writing on the 1st inst., says:

"I have seen a letter from Rome of the 28th January, containing minute details respecting the health of the Pope. It states that Pius IX. has of late been subject to frequent attacks of fever caused by chronic indigestion. His physicians recommend exercise in the open air on foot, or at least in a carriage; unfortunately the Pope's legs are greatly swollen, and he cannot go abroad. He has to be rolled in a chair to pass from one room to another. It is not true that he has been bled, as reported; such a thing was never proposed. It has been remarked, not without uneasiness, that for several days he has been affected by a disposition to somnolency, and cannot by any means be diverted from yielding to it. This, I am told, is the most serious symptom of the Holy Father's malady."

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE DEBATE ON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Approval of the Ministerial Policy by all Parties—Neutrality Propounded by Lord Palmerston—Advocated Alike by Whigs and Tories.

In the House of Lords on the 6th inst., after Her Majesty's speech had been read,

Lord DUFFERIN moved an address in answer. He alluded, in feeling terms, to the loss which the nation had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The noble Lord also referred to the death of Lord HERBERT, whose abilities and character he warmly eulogized. *Adverting to America, he pointed out the ties of interest and parentage which bind us to the United States, and expressed his approval of the attitude the Government had assumed from the commencement of the civil war, which was ruining and desolating that country. He regarded the disputes which had arisen between the Northern and Southern States as the result of an incompatability of temper*; but, at the same time, he believed that her Majesty's Government, in the wise precautions they had taken to preserve the commercial interests of the nation and to maintain unimpaired the prestige of our naval prowess, had received the full sympathies of every British subject. Amid loud cheers from all sides of the house, he adverted to the patriotism and spirit of determination which had been manifested by Canada in a moment when war with the United States appeared even more than imminent. In conclusion, the noble Lord moved an address in answer to the royal speech, which, as usual, was a mere echo of the speech itself.

The Earl of Shelbourne, in seconding the address, observed that the life of the late Prince Consort showed the large share of utility a Prince could exercise in an empire like this, without, in the slightest degree, intrenching upon those prerogatives which Parliament and the people held so dear throughout the whole of the country. He did not believe there was a single individual who was disposed to deny the truth of the assertion made by Lord ABERDEEN, that Prince ALBERT had never given expression to a syllable which did not promote the honor, integrity and welfare of the country. With regard to America, the noble Earl expressed his regret at the ebullitions of feeling which had been manifested on the other side of the Atlantic, with regard to the *Trent*, but warmly approved the moderation of the course taken by Her Majesty's Government, and the confidence that course had succeeded in establishing in the country generally.

The Earl of Derby concurred with the mover and seconder of the address in the tribute they had paid to the memory of Prince ALBERT, and said he felt that this was an occasion when no differences of opinion ought to be manifested. *With regard to the American difficulty, he was bound to admit the Government had no alternative in the course.* The moment they found that the act of Capt. WILKES was unsanctioned by international law, a grave, serious and imperative duty devolved upon them, from which they had not shrunk. However great might be the horrors of war, far greater must be ignominy of forfeiting the honor of the country. *He deeply regretted the course which the Federal Government had taken, because, although they had asserted by just demands of this country, they had done so with a very ill grace.* Though feeling that they were in the wrong, and had placed themselves, their Government and their people in a position of undeserved humiliation, they had yielded, not to their own sense of justice, but to a demand by force, because they knew that this country would be satisfied with no less. Yet, though he approved of the course the Government had taken in reference to the American difficulty, he thought they ought to be cautious. They entered upon negotiations which had for their object an alteration in the principles upon which international law was now regulated. They must not forget they had a deep and preponderating interest in maintaining the rights of belligerents, and this country was not one which could lightly sacrifice the legitimate rights which they now possessed in that respect. The other topics contained in the royal speech were of minor importance, but at the same time he hoped Her Majesty's Government would at an early day give some explanations of the convention which had been entered into with France and Spain with regard to the affairs of Mexico. The convention entered into with the Emperor of the French was of an unusual character, though, no doubt, it might be justified by the peculiar character of the case to which it applied. Upon other points he also hoped there might be an explanation—namely, with regard to the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education. He was by no means disposed to blame indiscriminately the provisions of that measure, although, at the same time, he admitted that some of them involved a breach of faith, and were not adapted to effect the object they have in view, while others appeared to be fraught with injustice. He trusted that a legitimate opportunity would be afforded to their Lordships of discussing the question.

Earl GRANVILLE expressed his satisfaction at the course which had been adopted by the noble Earl opposite. *During the whole of the difference with America Government had been actuated by only one feeling, to preserve the neutrality as far as the internal war was concerned, but not at the cost of dishonor to the British flag.* From the first announcement of the outrage on the *Trent* the Government felt it had but one duty to perform, which was to demand instant and satisfactory reparation, and they had found with gratification that their conduct was unanimously approved of by the country. Having alluded in feeling terms to the death of the Prince Consort, he stated that all the education minutes embodied the views of the Government. They felt that parliament ought to be consulted, and according to its opinion they were ready to modify the revised code.

Earl RUSSELL stated that all the papers which related to the American difficulty and to the affairs of Mexico should, at an early day, be laid before Parliament. He expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the efforts of the Government to maintain the honor of the British flag had been supported by the country, and drew a contrast between the unanimity which prevailed on the present occasion with what had been the course adopted in former times, when whatever might be submitted by the Minister would be sure to meet with the dissent of the opposition. Adverting to the present position of American affairs, he stated that, *there could be no doubt, from the rapid successes which had attended the efforts of the Confederates to break the blockade, that it was of a most ineffectual character. At the same time, the Government had no desire to press hardly on the Northern States, but he hoped that they would be able themselves to settle their difficulties with the South.* Whether this struggle ended in the total disruption or in more friendly cementing the Union, her Majesty's Government would feel that they done their duty to both sides by preserving a strict neutrality.

After a few remarks from the Earl of CARNARVON, the address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at 8¼ P. M.

THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker having read the Queen's Speech from the Chair,

Mr. W. H. PORTMAN rose to move the address in reply, and in so doing paid a most eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort, who had been suddenly cut off in the midst of his unceasing exertions to promote the physical comforts and morals and social svantages of all, and especially the poorer classes. Debarred from political life, his conduct in his public and domestic relations had greatly contributed to raise the throne to the high estimation in which it is now held. During the recess serious questions had arisen, especially with the Northern States of America, and he was sure the determination of the Government to maintain the honor and dignity of the country would meet with universal approbation, and more especially for the wise, prudent, and forbearing manner in which they acted in such delicate matters, notwithstanding the country had received most gratifying proofs of the affection of an important colony, and of the friendship of the Emperor of the French. At the same time he believed that, although an important branch of our manufactures was suffering very considerably, *he might congratulate the House upon the Government maintaining its present neutrality, which would ultimately prove the wisest policy, even for that interest.* In interfering in Mexico, the Government had no other object than to obtain redress for the injuries inflicted upon British subjects. In conclusion, he briefly reviewed the other topics in the Queen's speech, and expressed his confidence that the Government would administer the affairs of the country with the same prudence and with a judicious economy. [Cheers.] The honorable member then read the address, which contained a strong expression of the condolence of the House on the death of the Prince Consort.

Mr. WESTERN WOOD, in a maiden speech, seconded the address, and highly eulogized the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, which had established a firm hold upon the confidence of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI said the instruction in the royal speech with respect to our foreign relations must be satisfactory to all. The future, however, was still fraught with anxiety; but if wisdom prevailed in our councils, it might be regarded without apprehension. *He approved of the course of neutrality pursued by the Government, and although any Ministry must have acted in the same way, he cheerfully admitted that the Government had acted with vigor and prudence, while he must also say that, granting the reparation so properly demanded by the Government, the Government of the United States has acted quite as worthily.* With respect to the disturbances in the United States, it was not possible at present to decide upon our future course, and he hoped that Government would decide on taking no precipitate steps. As regards, also, the interference in another American State, he was not prepared at present to express an opinion, but he hoped that the same prudent policy would influence the Government. With respect, also, to the recognition of the Southern States and the blockade of their ports, Parliament could not pretend to declare an opinion on the merits of the case, and he hoped that the Government would at once lay before it the information which it must have received from its commanders and officials on the spot. He could not, however, help expressing his belief, that the Government had given virtual guarantee for the Moorish loan, and he awaited the explanation of Government, for the House would be slow to ratify it; and he, for his part, if the step, as it might be, was advisable, should have preferred a formal guarantee, under the sanction of Parliament. He believed that the country might be indirectly liable for any failure of the dividends of the Moorish loan. On that night he was not inclined to enter into any minute criticism of the other important points in the speech from the Throne, for they were now assembled under more especial circumstances than on former occasions. Whatever might be their party strife, they all looked with admiring gratitude to the Throne, whose wisdom and virtue softened the adversities of political life, and so majestically represented the maternal intelligence of an enlightened people. All this was past. He was gone who had been the chief support and comfort of the Throne. There was nothing that England admired more than a fulfillment of duty. The Prince was eminent for the fulfillment of his duty. Under the most difficult circumstances he elevated the throne by the dignity and purity of his domestic life. The father to the heir to the throne, although his position was ignored by the Constitution, he had formed a scheme for the education of the heir of England, which showed how truly he recognised the office of an English king. His position elevated him above political bias, but he brought to the councils of the Sovereign all the resources, the prudence, and the sagacity of experienced statesmen. At times he met with suspicion and prejudice, but he rose superior to them, and showed how eminently adapted he was to his position. In another respect the Prince Consort had noted the deficiency of the English people. He had devoted himself to raise its standard of taste in fine arts, and to adapt it more especially to the resources in our manufacturing and scientific ability. Although late in offering its condolence, Parliament would now worthily sanction the expression of the nation's mourning and the nation's grief. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston expressed his satisfaction that, under present circumstances, the address to her Majesty would be agreed to without the slightest opposition. He would, therefore, briefly advert to the topics which the right honorable gentleman opposite had touched upon. He was convinced that the House would ratify the conduct of the Government in the serious differences which had arisen with the Government and the Northern States of America, and it would agree with him that the communication of his noble friend was framed with the utmost courtesy and moderation, consistent with firmness, and that to it and the energy of the other departments of the Government the satisfactory termination of that difficulty was very materially to be ascribed. He maintained that the Government could not have acted otherwise, for they knew that angry passions were excited in America, which might overrule the desire of its Government to act justly and honorably. *The Government was well aware of the difficulties in which America was involved, and which incidentally pressed so severely upon important commercial and manufacturing interests; in this country, but they did not think that this was a sufficient reason why they should depart from that course which a sense of prudence and a sense of honor had imposed upon them.* The next point was that of Mexico. Government did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; their object was to obtain redress for the injuries inflicted upon British subjects, and they had made a convention with their allies not to attempt to impose upon the Mexican people a form of government to which they were averse. The only interest of England was that Mexico should have a government which treated foreigners with justice, and with which the relations of peace and commerce might be carried on. With respect to the Convention with Mexico, the Government had felt that they were obliged to enter into it to avoid a renewal of the war and the permanent occupation of Tetuan by Spain. In not moving an especial address to the Crown, the Government has followed the precedents, but it was impossible to exaggerate the loss which the Queen of this country had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. It was no exaggeration to say that as far as the word perfection could be applied to human imperfection, the Prince deserved that description. He possessed extraordinary talents, and no man could approach him without feeling that he was conversing with a superior mind, and gaining new ideas and views. His position was one of great difficulty; it required great tact, but it was filled with universal admiration. His object was not to place himself prominently forward, but to contribute towards the improvement of this country in every branch of intelligence and industry. Everybody knew that he had achieved that object, whilst every one felt that the domestic life of the court had been one of the greatest value to the interests of the country, and in time of difficulty had united still more closely the links which bound the people to the throne. Such being the virtues of the Prince, they would imagine what Her Majesty would feel. It was the duty of the House to tender her their condolence for the loss which she had sustained, and they would feel, when they recollected the perfect confidence which existed between her and the Prince Consort, how irreparable the loss was.

Mr. HADFIELD expressed his satisfaction at the result of the difference with America.

Mr. MAGUIRE protested against Ireland being represented as enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and described its real position as very depressed and unsatisfactory.

Sir R. PEEL knew that the honorable gentleman had greatly exaggerated the case, and was amazed at his inaccuracies. He protested indignantly at the imaginary sufferings of Ireland being paraded before Europe as most distasteful to the feelings of the Irish people. They had difficulties to contend with, but the enterprise of the landlords and self-reliance of the people might be trusted to satisfactorily surmount them.

Mr. SCULLY said that the Chief Secretary would have held a different opinion if he had a more intimate acquaintance with Ireland. The crops had totally failed, and the greatest distress prevailed in many districts. He believed that the facilities for the transfer of land would be the greatest boon to Ireland, and he hoped that the Government would direct its attention to the improvement of the law in Ireland, which, in many respects, urgently required amendments.

The address was agreed to with the usual formalities, and the House adjourned at 7¼ P. M.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

From the London Times.

We cannot make out that Mr. BRIGHT, or the Chamber he addresses, is prepared to censure any part of the policy of the Government, or any advice given in these columns. The invoilability of private property at sea is a subject on which it is natural to hope for much, and possible to do little or nothing. It is a question in that shadowy and embryo stage that no suggestion can be accepted as more than a pious wish, for it cannot be doubted that in the event of a war the Americans would capture or destroy every British merchant vessel that fell into their hands, and we should not be slow to retaliate. It is possible that, after some ages of controversy, and some very heroic forbearance on the part of a high-minded and self-possessed Power, the world may come to practice the sublime doctrine of chasing the enemy's watch-dog and leaving his sheep alone. When all nations agree in such a distinction, the Millennium of Peace will not be far distant, for war, in that case, will have lost much of its vulgar charm, and be an affair of hard blows. But Mr. BRIGHT only wishes that more had been done, and that more could now be done in this direction; *and he does not animadvert on the inconsistency of the Americans, who preached to the whole world a doctrine which, on the first occasion, they set at nought themselves in a squabble one with another.* As to the blockade, Mr. BRIGHT only insists on the fact that the blockade is effective, as is proved by the relative prices of cotton at New-Orleans and Liverpool. He thinks that we should not in any respect mend matters by breaking it, in which he is probably right. Government, at least, has been beforehand with him on this conclusion, and thus far there is no idea of sending a British fleet to liberate cotton and set our mills going. As to any other ground of quarrel with the Northern States, it cannot be objected that we have been seeking one, or that the late difference was one of our provoking. It certainly is very unmanly, as Mr. BRIGHT says, to attack a man with one arm in a sling, but if the man, smarting with pain and unable to punish his real adversary, breaks into a blind rage, and with his remaining arm assaults everybody that comes in his way, or carries off our property, we must stand on our defence against him as well as against anybody else, and recover our goods and chattels, even from a misbehaved cripple. The immense efforts made during the few weeks that we had a difficulty to settle with the Federal Government prove that we count the cost of war with that Power, and do not need to be reminded by Mr. BRIGHT of its population or its privateers. On these points Government is quite as alive as Mr. BRIGHT can be; and, perhaps, it even took a higher measure of the Federal power and enterprise when it sent 10,000 or 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of cannon, ammunition and stores to provide against the contingency of a Winter campaign in Canada.

It is satisfactory to hear from Lancashire that there is at present no such case of enormous distress as to justify the Government in breaking the American blockade, or even adopting the more peaceful and less costly resource of a State subsidy or loan. From a report of a deputation of the Manchester and Salford Provident Society to the Manchester Board of Guardians, it appears that the distress is certainly of a sort to excite much respectful sympathy, but one which admits of local alleviation. No mention is made of an absolutely destitute class.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The supply of cotton is of course a question of primary importance at the present moment, and we are glad to find it interesting the great metropolis of the iron trade. It hurries us necessarily into the midst of the American question, and we at once perceive how much Mr. BRIGHT is indebted to the rule prosecribing politics. Except in one or two passing hints, we have none of that exaltation of democracy, to which a Rochdale audience was treated not long ago, and are presented instead with sentiments scarcely differing from those maintained in the Manchester Chamber. *Mr. Bright agrees with people in general in deprecating any forcible interference with the blockade of the Southern ports.* But when he says the blockade is really more effective than any that ever declared before over "so long a line of coast," we may observe that this line is, in fact, so long that no navy in the world could blockade it in the manner required by strict maritime law. We believe that if any Power chose to treat the existing blockade as ineffective, it would be perfectly within its right in doing so, and the Federal Government would be the real aggressor, were it to resent the proceeding. *But it by no means follows that any country is obliged to take this course, and England especially may well be wary of extending the article of the Treaty of Paris further than she means.* We need hardly say that this is not Mr. BRIGHT's argument. Probably he only excuses the practice of blockade at all, out of the favor in which he holds the Federal States. They may steal a horse, while others may not look over the hedge. But he has other reasons in which we have before had occasion to express our concurrence. It is clear that a rupture of the blockade would lead to war. All persons who argue that the Washington Government would submit are lending themselves to propagate a mischievous delusion. Now, *we feel that apart from all considerations of interest, war with the Federal States would be a great disaster at the present juncture.* But if we descend to interested motives, Mr. BRIGHT shows that even these would not be promoted by our embarking in the quarrel. If unhappily the distress of the cotton manufacturing districts should be greatly aggravated, the member for Birmingham observes, that relief by a national subsidy would be far less costly than war. The member for Stirling, Mr. CAIRD, has suggested another consideration, to which his authority gives great weight, in a late speech to his constituents. He says, that looking to the stock of corn now in the country, and the supply required from the Northern States, war with the latter would raise the price of wheat to 20s. a quarter, within a month. Now, dear cotton is very bad; but dear corn would be infinitely worse. But we need not labor a point, upon which, it is now understood, Her Majesty's Ministers have quite made up their minds. Most sincerely do we wish the Americans themselves would recognize the fruitlessness of their present contention, and return to peace. But here Mr. BRIGHT again becomes the man of war he showed himself at Rochdale, and appears slightly to transcend the limits of the rule concerning politics. In his eyes the Federalists are engaged in a "patriotic enterprise," and, we suppose, deserve every encouragement to prosecute it to the last. The natural deduction would be that we should take their part, and assist them in subjugating the South. But Mr. BRIGHT is content to desire "a perfect and friendly neutrality," and though the last epithet seems to contradict the first, it expresses a sentiment which is probably not uncommon, and would be much less so than it is, if the people of the North would only show a corresponding disposition.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

At the inaugural banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, in replying to the toast of his health, was received with great applause. In the course of his speech he said:

"Casting our eyes round the wide horizon, we must all feel grateful and relieved that we can still, without any sacrifice of National honor, retain the invaluable blessings of peace. [Hear.] When it appeared for a moment that under the shelter of our honored flag the honored right of asylum might have been violated, I believe the country at large applauds the spirit, the promptitude and the efficiency with which preparations were made to exact due reparation. That object has been fully and happily achieved, and while *we thankfully feel that we are not ourselves called upon to draw the avenging sword, would that we could plant the olive of peace between the two contending bands, both springing from our own race.* But as I think we have justly determined to observe a strict neutrality, I feel it might be, perhaps, departing from a strict consistency with that course if I were to seek to pronounce any formal judgment between the combatants on both sides. *One thing I am anxious about*, that in the shifting and changing relations which must always wait upon such protracted struggles, we shall never suffer our National conscience to be tarnished by losing sight of those principles of right which are absolute and eternal. [Hear, hear.] *I may mention, by way of illustration, that I trust no conceivable circumstances could lead these free and imperial islands to recede one jot from their undying abhorrence of Slavery.* [Loud cheers.]

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT ON THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Well may the journalist exclaim, "We cannot indefinitely prolong the war; we shall, if continued long, sink under the exhaustion." And 7 per cent. on the loans too! Well, this is all very true; but move your armies you cannot. It is astonishing what apathy or self-conceit has prevailed among military men in Washington on this subject. They talked about famous Winter campaigns made by great Generals in Europe, as if they had either the armies or the experience or the country of which they spoke; or they referred to some paltry expeditions of a few hundred men on the frontiers! without artillery or cavalry, or such vast baggage and transport trains as would be required for the heavy corps that are to be set in motion, as proof that there would be no great difficulty in undertaking operations in the Winter. One General, for whom I have a high respect in every way, thought it would be easy to march to battle over corduroy roads to be laid down as the troops went along. As to the deployment of guns and horses in the deep snow, mud, or soft, pasty earth on either side of the road, it appeared to him to be an easy matter. But let Winter present such aspects all over the theatre of operations as it does here, and it is quite certain that the "grand combined movement of columns," on which the very soul of the North is now depending, must be a physical impossibility. A small corps of hardy troops could undertake enterprises in Winter which are not feasible for large bodies. Will it be resented as impertinence to point out such obvious considerations, or do Americans imagine they are exempt from the operations of the laws of nature?

AMERICAN TOPICS IN GERMANY.

RELEASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

From the Vienna Press.

This news speaks for itself. It needs no commentary. The storm, which has shaken all Europe for one whole month, has passed. It required strong nerves and a firm confidence to remain during this long and anxious time, in spite of the war-cry of the London *Morning Post*, and *Times*, and the Parisian wind, which systematically kindled the war-fire, firm in the belief that the world would remain free from one of the most and, in its real motives, most ignoble wars it has ever seen. *The common sense of the transatlantic republicans has been victorious over the suggestions of the national pride, over the enticements of an unsound ambition.* President LINCOLN and his Cabinet were sure of the unanimous support of the American people, if they had chosen to take up the fight against England. It is true that the Americans, in the commencement of the war, would not have been a match for the British sea-colossus, but they could have inflicted an immense injury upon English commerce; of course, they would have had to fight with two enemies at the same time, but a youthful and energetic people of twenty millions would have brought also, for this gigantic work, the necessary power. It would have required only a revolutionary policy of the Washington Government, and the recognition of the Confederate States by England would have been more than counterbalanced by the declaration of the emancipation of the slaves. On the land, unapproachable by an English attack, it would have been possible for the Americans to double their army, amounting already now to one-half million of bayonets, and to dash over the South in a fury of desperation, to crush the Confederates in spite of their English alliance, as they doubtless will be crushed in a short time. But the Washington Cabinet would have taken upon itself a fearful responsibility. It would have been compelled, in this emergency, to expose the cities on the coast and the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the destructive fire of the British ships of war; it would have had to look a financial catastrophe quietly in the face, and without hesitation, to have shed streams of blood, and to have precipitated the States for years to come into unspeakable misery and distress. It has been decided by these national men, governing in Washington, not to take such a responsibility upon themselves. A majority in Congress, willing to go to the extremest decisions, as well as the feeling of the masses, was unable to divert the Government from its straightforward course.

Democrats, in the real sense of the word, their first thought was that of their duty, and their first duty was to shield their own people as much as possible from an augmentation of a calamity which has already befallen the Union. They have done their duty, plain and honest, without losing much time and words. On Dec. 25, the English demand, the restoration of the *Trent* prisoners, was delivered to the Washington Cabinet, and after a lapse of forty-eight hours the answer was given. According to European notions, and the London *Morning Post* does not hesitate to express it at the present time, such a concession contains a humiliation. To hunt after a phantom of right, created by prejudice and tradition, to oppose every insinuation to defeat from that which is usually called dignity, to impart honor to a thing which does not contain any, and to sacrifice to such a fictitious notion the existence of the States, the lives of hundreds of thousands and the happiness and property of millions is, of course, the method of European diplomacy. But the so much despised Americans, for not having an immense and well-drilled army and a thousand millions devouring navy, do not deem it a dishonor, a humiliation, to comply with a demand of satisfaction, when humanity demands yielding, if prudence dictates it and justice commends it. Of course, not one of the old or new monarchies of Europe would have had the courage, if a like demand could have been made upon one of them, to yield and to break with the enticements of that, which constitutes the conventional honor and dignity, of the States of this part of the world. *In this lies the excellence of the position of the transatlantic Republicans, that they are not bound by such conventional notions of honor, that they can acknowledge their wrong without humiliation, and that they dare subject themselves to that, which according to European views, constitutes a humiliation, without being humbled.*

From the New Frankfort Gazette, Jan. 12, 1862.

The Cabinet of St. James has accepted the satisfaction offered by the Government of the United States, and thus the *Trent* affair, which, during five weeks, had placed the commercial and financial world in the greatest excitement, has been adjusted in an amicable way. *Not only the proceedings of the President and those of Ministers, but also the keeping of the American people in general in this business, deserves the highest praise.* After so much had been fabled of mob-government and terrorism of the masses, not a single voice from out of the people has been raised against the satisfaction to be given to England; not a single organ has, by untimely opposition against the resolutions taken in the White House, prepared to the Government embarrassments which might have been raised at a cheap rate. Considering the unbridled freedom of speech and of the Press reigning in that country, besides the excitement of the people caused by the rebellion of the South, the discipline shown by the North on this occasion is truly admirable. It proves to us that, in spite of numerous corruption and extravagance of the American spirit, wholesale and in general, that spirit is still a most excellent one, and that we ought not as yet to despair respecting its future development. The *Trent* affair will thus not remain without result, at least in one respect. It will exhibit the fight with the South will recommence with increased vehemence, preserve to the North the sympathies of Europe, and revive anew the hope for the eventual suppression of the revolution. This turn is, especially in a financial view, of great value. For the carrying on of the begun fight the United States will require more than the moral support of Europe. They will require our purse, and it cannot be denied that the confidence in American securities has considerably shrivelled up of late. It is true that the Minister of Finance, with the assistance of the banks, has succeeded in obtaining in the inland the pecuniary means required for carrying on the war. But we already perceive that the banks have overstrained their resources, and, according to the last accounts, will most likely be obliged to suspend for a time their cash payments. With the New-York banks, whose circulation of notes is small, and secured by the deposition of State bonds, the suspension of cash payments will not cause any injurious consequences. On the occasion of former suspensions the notes maintained themselves always at par; but with the other town and especially country banks, the effects of a stagnation might be felt more severely. If, however, the war with the South could be brought to a speedy conclusion, the finances of the Union will rapidly recover themselves.

The French Financial Arrangements in London.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Feb. 8.

An artificial operation in French finance on the London Money market, analogous, in some respects, to others that have taken place on former occasions, has been announced this afternoon. The French Government, it is stated, desire to borrow a sum—ranging, according to different reports, between £2,000,000 and £4,000,000, but believed to be the former—from London capitalists, on the security of French Rentes, for a period of three months, with an option to the lenders of an extension to six months. The rate of interest to be paid is 4 per cent., with a commission of a half per cent., which would together, on a three months' loan, be equivalent to the rate of 6 per cent., and it is to be stipulated that if the Bank of England *minimum* should in the interval be put up to 4 per cent., an additional 1 per cent. is to be paid from that date. The Rentes to cover the advance are to be hypothecated at the price of 60, and are to be held by Mr. BARING, M. HOTTINGUER, and another banker, as trustees. Subscription lists were commenced to be formed this afternoon, and, looking at the present and prospective state of the discount market, there can be little doubt the whole amount will speedily be furnished. Concerning the wisdom of the measure, the estimate here will not be very favorable. The object, of course, is to sustain the Paris Bourse, so as to facilitate the proposed conversion of the Four-and-a-Half per Cents.; and some persons may be disposed to question whether it is quite fair or dignified to use extraneous means for such a purpose. Our own Government, however, in effecting similar reductions in former years, were not altogether scrupulous on that point, although their measures were never so singularly transparent or expensive. In any case the public will view the matter in a friendly light if it should promote the success of M. FOULD in his honest effort to restore the revenue and expenditure of France to a sound position, and as far as we are directly concerned, there is nothing but gain to ensue from it. Instead of finding difficulty in employing their balances at 2 per cent., as would certainly have been the case but for the sudden Paris demand, our capitalists will make 6 per cent., and we may at the same time be saved from the inflation that might have resulted during the period of three or six months in which money would thus have been a drug. When the date arrives for its repayment to us, the American war may perhaps be at an end, or commerce may have found such openings in other directions as to afford sufficient employment for our floating funds, at fair average rates. Meanwhile, it is not expected that the effect of the arrangement as regards the Bank of England terms of discount will be much more than to prevent the lately anticipated reduction, unless the total should prove to be £4,000,000, and be drawn away rapidly instead of gradually. At all events, the utmost change that can be thought likely is that an approximation may take place between the rate of the Bank of France, which is now 4½ per cent., and that of the Bank of England, which is 2½. In favor of our market, we have the announcement to-day, that the Federal Government of America have resolved to persist in their scheme of flooding their country with paper, and that the Australian gold shipments to England during the month of December amounted to £700,000.

The Condition and the Debts of Mexico.

An extended and interesting article in the Paris *Presse* furnishes some valuable facts in relation to the liabilities of Mexico and her actual position in the presence of Allied Powers.

The article in question, after classing the Mexican *imbroglio* as the topic next in importance after the *Trent* affair, gives a detailed abstract of the contents of the documents relative to Mexico, just laid before the Legislative Assembly of France.

These documents consist of the correspondence between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Envoy in Mexico; the Convention signed at London on the 31st of October last by the representatives of France, England and Spain, and the special instructions given to Admiral JURIEN LA GRAVIERE in command of the French naval expedition.

The communications of the French Envoy, M. DE SALIGNY, set forth the deplorable condition of Mexico, morally, financially and otherwise, resulting from causes that chiefly had their origin before President JUAREZ succeeded to power and the impossibility of remedying the evil while two rival authorities claimed the supreme power and one of them only was recognized by the world, the recognition of JUAREZ by the United States being rendered powerless by the civil discords of the American Union at home.

The final rupture of Messrs. WYKE and SALIGNY, the English and French ministers, with the Mexican Government, took place on the 9th of November last. The breach with Spain had occurred somewhat earlier, upon the rebuff experienced by the Mexican agent LAFRAQUA, who had been sent to the Spanish Court to offer explanations.

Apart from the long catalogue of personal and private grievances filed by subjects of the three Powers now allied, the foreign debt of Mexico, which has raised such vehement reclamations, is as follows, viz:

The two loans contracted in London, in 1824 and 1825, represent, with the interest accruing	$62,264,232
The English Convention	5,000,000
The French Convention	150,000
The Spanish Convention	6,563,000
Interest on the latter	1,346,000
Total	$75,224,063

The domestic debt amounts to $21,725,572, making the whole public liability amount to nearly $97,000,000.

If to the exact sum of the above liabilities, we add $52,141,839 of the Peza and Jecker Bonds, issued by MIRAMON and ZULOAGA, we have a general total of $149,091,474.

The conditions of payment form the worst embarrassment connected with this heavy debt.

Now, if the mortgaging of the customs dues were terminated, the interest of this at three or four per cent. would fall upon but a fourth of the proceeds of the maritime customs' dues, and the 3 or 4 per cent. would be enough to discharge all obligations, since the stock of the London loan is worth but 25 per cent.; that of the English Convention 50 per cent.; and that of the Spanish Convention 20 per cent. The French debt was but a trifle, which JUAREZ had intended to discharge in one payment.

The rate of revenues and their subdivision come next in order. The maritime customs' dues would be burthened with

25 per cent. for the London debt.
24 per cent. for the English Convention.
11 per cent. for the French Convention.
8 per cent. for the Spanish Convention.

68 per cent. for all.

Allowing, then, 32 per cent. more for administrative and other expenses, the amount to be raised upon the customs' receipts of Vera Cruz alone, as the remaining ports do not pay their cost, will be 91 per cent., leaving but 9 per cent. arising from the customs' dues of the Capital City, and the provinces and the postal and stamp revenues, or about $1,260,000 wherewith to meet an additional expenditure of $14,000,000. JUAREZ has, by untold exertion, reduced this to $8,000,000; but even that far exceeds the disposable resources, and the terribly disordered condition of the country daily calls for greater outlay.

From the above exposition, it is clear that Mexico cannot possibly extricate herself from her embarrassments unless fair time, which has not been denied to Greece, Austria, nor even Spain, be given her too.

In 1845, at the time of SANTA ANNA's fall, the debt of Mexico was 115,882,440 piastres, and consequently 19,000,000 of the capital sum have been paid.

The article then proceeds to contrast the earnest efforts of the liberal Government to discharge all the obligations incurred by its predecessors, no matter how reactionary, with the recklessness of former administrations far more favored by foreign Powers. Among instances cited, it alludes to the seizure by MIRAMON of 660,000 piastres deposited at the English Legation, for a payment on the English debt. This JUAREZ promised to replace, although representing a party totally adverse to MIRAMON's, and he did not suspend any payments to foreign creditors until the pressure of the reactionists and anarchists who sought to overthrow him became overwhelming.

Spain is said to have in view a demand for indemnities, going back as far as the war of independence. After ITURBIDE had driven the Spaniards from Mexico, Congress recognized, up to the 17th of September, 1810, the debt contracted by the Spanish Viceroys, in the nation, and that contracted with Mexicans from 1810 to 1821, the date of the national independence.

By the treaty concluded with Spain in 1836, the two contracting parties laid aside all claim upon this debt, which had become a National one.

Another treaty, in 1853, admits as a debt in favor of Spain, whichever one should be found to fill the conditions of Spanish origin and continuous and actual Spanish ownership.

Such are the burdens that weigh on Mexico—most of them incurred by her Spanish masters or the reactionary agents Spain has maintained within her borders, says the *Presse*, substantially, yet Spain was the first and most eager to attack her. Previous to the Convention of October 31, England hesitated, and it is well that her troops stand side by side on Mexican soil with those of France, to restrain the convulsive ambition of a Power which dreams of reconquering the ancient empire of CHARLES V.

Citing the instructions sent to Admiral LA GRAVIERE, which direct him, if needs be, to push on his forces to the very City of Mexico, the *Presse* still disavows for France the intention of importing, as she advances, a monarchical government, and declares her sole object to be "the settlement of questions that interest her subjects, the restoration of peace to a country desolated by reaction, and the support that may be needed to firmly establish a government that would appear to be the sincere expression of the popular wish in Mexico."

A BATTLE PRAYER.

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

I.

God of the Righteous, God of the Brave!
Strengthen our arms our country to save;
Lead us to victory's peace-giving charms,
God of the Righteous, strengthen our arms!

II.

God of the People's cause, God of the Free!
From hearth and hill-side we look up to Thee,
Make us when battle-clouds thunder and roll,
Titans in body and true men in soul.

III.

God of our hopefulness, God of the Right!
Be to us armor and courage in fight!
Lift us on valorous fervor to be
Terror and wrath to the foes of the free!

IV.

God of Humanity, God of the heart!
Let not the man in the soldier depart,
And when beneath us the ruthless foe reels,
Teach us the mercy the true hero feels.

V.

Gird up our loins then, Oh Lord, for the Truth,
The safety of age, and the freedom of youth!
Lead us to victory's peace-giving charms,
God of the Righteous, strengthen our arms!

The Streets—A Stranger Astonished.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Excuse my appealing to you for information. I have been a long time absent from my native City, and since my return, frequently confined within doors by ill health, and am therefore ignorant of many things which, as a citizen and a taxpayer, I ought, perhaps, to know.

A gentleman lately assured me, in the course of conversation, that we New-Yorkers *pay large sums annually for cleaning our streets.* Now, I have lived in several countries, and seen a good many queer things, but this assertion seemed so utterly preposterous in view of the present condition of our principal streets and avenues, that I positively refused to credit it. Nevertheless, he maintained that such was the case, and others who were present confirmed his assertion. Pray, Sir, how is it? Yours, &c.

C. A. BRISTED,
No. 113 West Twenty-third-street.

THE BLIND INSTITUTION.—The following are the names of the new Board of Directors of the Institution for the Blind in this City: George F. Allen, Robert Gracie, Robert L. Case, Augustus Schell, Edward L. Bead

G. W. Heston, Co. C, 1st California.
Charles Wild, Co. N, 1st California.
James M. Chapman, Co. H, 1st California.
M. Patton, Co. H, 1st California.
P. Martin, Co. H, 1st California.
J. Rose, Co. F, 3d Cavalry, California.
W. Boyce, Co. L, 1st California.
Jas. Walk, Co. L, 1st California.
E. Langley, Co. L, 1st California.
W. J. Frink, Co. L, 1st California.
J. McGraw, Co. L, 1st California.
J. Huntley, Sergeant, Co. N, 1st California.
J. L. Hughes, Co. N, 1st California.
H. Weaver, Co. N, 1st California.
Joseph Zane, Co. N, 1st California.
James Devine, Co. H, 1st California.
J. McKnight, Co. R, 1st California.
G. F. Ruff, Co. L, 1st California.
C. Elmes, Co. F, 30th New-York.
Samuel Bininger, Co. I, 6th Ohio.
J. H. Zepp, Co. D, 1st California.
F. W. Carpenter, Co. C, 1st California.
W. Songster, Co. H, 1st California.
B. Pratt, Co. A, 28th Pennsylvania.
W. Diggenman, Co. C, 42d New-York.
Frank M. Welsh, Meriden, Connecticut.
Samuel Jones, Michigan.
Charles Smith, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis Bell, Ohio.
The four last are negroes.
J. C. Hufty, Corporal Co. C, 1st California.
W. J. Scott, Co. C, 1st California.
G. Auckland, Co. D, 1st California.
J. Greenhalgh, Co. D, 1st California.
J. Heap, Co. D, 1st California.
John Johnson, Co. D, 1st California.
Thomas Palmer, Corporal Co. D, 1st California
Oliver Snyder, Co. D, 1st California.
Thos. Repps, Co. D, 1st California.
John Fisher, Co. D, 1st California.
Richard Standing, Co. D, 1st California.
W. Pless, Co. D, 1st California.
J. F. Ashmore, Co. D, 1st California.
Harry Luther, Co. N, 1st California.
F. A. Donaldson, Sergeant, Co. H, 1st California.
R. J. Fleck, Co. H, 1st California.
Ed. Ford, Co. H, 1st California.
John Riley, Corporal, Co. H, 1st California.
S. McDonald, Co. H, 1st California.
John Blair, Co. H, 1st California.
F. H. Palmer, Co. H, 1st California.
J. McMennamin, Co. H, 1st California.
Joseph Heald, Co. H, 1st California.
G. W. Baker, Co. L, 1st California.
J. F. Armstrong, Co. L, 1st California.
W. Gungar, Co. L, 1st California.
H. F. Little, Co. L, 1st California.
John McCuen, Co. L, 1st California.
Charles Reardon, Co. L, 1st California.
W. Roberts, Co. L, 1st California.
John Simpson, Co. L, 1st California.
Thomas Graham, Co. L, 1st California.
Daniel Emerich, Co. N, 1st California.
A. Simms, Co. N, 1st California.
John Martin, Corporal, Co. N, 1st California.
G. L. Brown, Sergeant, Co. P, 1st California.
Edward Cleary, Co. A, 42d New-York.
M. Dongan, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Edward Flood, Co. H, 42d New-York.
George Sykes, Co. A, 42d New-York.
John Wilson, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Thomas James, Co. A, 42d New-York.
Frank Hughes, Corporal Co. A, 42d New-York.
Thos. Whitehouse, Co. H, 1st California.
C. Baker, Co. C, 42d New-York.
Robert Crawford, Sergeant Co. C, 42d New-York.
M. Donovan, Co. C, 42d New-York.
G. W. Odell, Corporal Co. C, 42d New-York.
H. Pardee, Co. C. 42d New-York.
Chas. Parrow, Sergeant Co. C, 42d New-York.
W. C. Merrick, Co. H. 30th New-York.
J. McCarty, Co. C, 42d New-York.
E. Lindsey, Co. C, 42d New-York.
Michael Egan, Co. —, 42d New-York.
Thomas Dobbins, Sergeant Co. E, 42d New-York.
Thomas Porter, Co. G. 30th New-York.
J. C. Joyce, Corporal Co. E, 42d New-York.
Patrick Lynch, Sergeant Co. E, 42d New-York.
C. McConnell, Orderly Sergeant Co. E, 42d N. York.
W. Mahoney, Co. E, 42d New-York.
G. Quinn, Co. E, 42d New York.
Edward Tuafe, Co. E, 42d New-York.
D. O'Neill, Co. E, 42d New-York.
L. Kiernan, Co. E, 42d New-York.
James Bryan, Co. H, 42d New-York.
O. J. Dolan, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Pat. Flattery, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Thos. McBoy, Co. H, 42d New-York.
N. Quinn, Co. H, 42d New-York.
J. G. Smith, Co. —, 42d New-York.
David Morris, Co. E, 30th New-York.
P. Moore, Co. H, 42d New-York.
James Manahan, Co. H, 42d New-York.
M. Lynch, Co. H, 42d New-York.
M. Doran, Co. H, 42d New-York.
Michael Quinan, Co. H., 42d New-York.
T. Carney, Co. K, 42d New-York.
W. Earley, Co. K, 42d New-York.
W. Hartung, Co. K, 42d New-York.
J. J. Monagan, Sergeant, Co. K. 42d New-York.
D. Sullivan, Co. K, 42d New-York.
M. J. Weiler, Co. K, 42d New-York.
W. H. Walker, Sergt. 3d Cavalry, Pennsylvania.
D. Mahoney, Co. K, 42d New-York.
R. Haney, Co. K, 42d New-York.
D. Callagan, Co. K, 42d New-York.
Peter Bryson, —.
Alex. Aiken, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
F. S. Allen, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
Thos. Armstrong, Sergt. Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Halley, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
A. Brown, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Charles J. Curtis, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
John Chapman, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
E. D. Chase, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
James Clark, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
J. W. Corbitt, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Richard Duffin, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
H. A. Durrey, Sergeant Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
P. Dougherty, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts.
E. Eickenstein, Sergeant Co. E, 20th Mass.
J. Falsom, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
John Flynn, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Charles A. Foster, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
H. A. Fairbanks, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
F. C. Gessler, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
L. Griffin, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
Thomas Glacken, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
R. S. Gardner, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
L. D. Goddard, Sergeant, Co. D, 20th Massachu'tts.
Thomas Hartford, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Healy, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Henry Heath, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
John B. Hayes, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
R. Harlow, Corporal, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
Timothy Hart, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
W. Irving, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
A. Johnson, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Thomas Kelly, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Geo. Lucas, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
F. Mint, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
Christian Moegie, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
Clinton McQuestion, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
Thos. F. Mack, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
John Newman, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
C. O'Neil, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
John Powers, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
Pat Quinnel, Co. G, 20th Massachusetts.
W. Powers, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
S. P. Reeves, Sergeant Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
W. O. Rees, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
T. C. Richards, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
H. Shaw, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
J. Schlecker, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
G. Smith, Co. E, 20 Massachusetts.
E. V. Skinner, Co. I, 20th Massachusetts.
H. Vogle, Co. C, 20th Massachusetts.
G. F. Newton, Co. A. 15th Massachusetts.
F. May, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts.
L. S. Atgood, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts.
A. B. Whitney, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts.
A. Sullivan, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts.
J. M. Robbins, Corporal, Co. A, 15th Mass.
A. Bruce, Co. B, 15th Mass.
C. J. Easton, Co. B, 15th Mass.
H. J. Hosmer, Co. B, 15th Mass.
J. E. Morse, Co. B, 15th Mass.
J. Pratt, Co. B, 5th Mass.
L. W. Stone, Co. B, 15th Mass.
T. D. Brigham, Corporal, Co. C, 15th Mass.
A. Fuller, Sergeant, Co. C, 15th Mass.
A. J. Putnam, Corporal, Co. C, 15th Mass.
W. H. Taylor, Co. C, 15th Mass.
G. H. B. Sawyer, Co. C, 15th Mass.
D. O. Wallace, Co. C, 15th Mass.
C. H. Adams, Co. D, 15th Mass.
C. B. Bouger, Co. D, 15th Mass.
G. G. Noyes, Sergeant, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts
H. Weizler, Co. D. 15th Massachusetts.
V. J. Rindge, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
E. T. McKinzie, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
P. Fagan, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
H. M. Davis, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
H. H. Amidon, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
C. F. Deland, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
J. H. Howard, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
W. G. Moore, Co. F. 15th Massachusetts.
H. Vibbert, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
David Rickey, Co. F, 15th Massachusetts.
W. Adams, Corporal, Co. F. 15th Massachusetts.
Chas. Davis, Co. G, 15th Masshchusetts.
Michael Dugan, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
C. W. Wingate, Corporal, Co. G, 15th Mass.
S. C. Osland, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
John Clancy, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
E. H. Hewitt, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
J. S. Williams, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
Thos. Horne, Co. H, 15th Massachusetts.
N. W. Bosworth, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
J. Ballon, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
H. J. Raymond, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
Daniel Foley, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Hatfield, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
A. J Laverty, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
E. L. Parmenter, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.
W. H. Burnham, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
W. H. Freeman, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
R. Hickson, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
M. McBride, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
J. B. Burns, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
E. Olney, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts.
Henry Dunlevy, Co. C, 1st California.
C. B. Cammayer, Co. H, 1st California.
A. W. Lister, Co. L, 1st California.
Andrew Biskes, Co. B. Ohio.
C. A. Stevens, Co. B. 15th Massachusetts.
Daniel Woodward, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
T. J. Hastings, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts.
W. H. Emerson, Co. E, 15th Massachusetts.
H. O. Adams, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts.
H. Ward, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 21.

Neither Col. CORCORAN, Col. LEE, or Major REVERE, are among the returned prisoners.

LAW REPORTS.

Duties of the Register—Is the Satisfaction of a Mortgage by one of three Executors a Compliance with the Statute?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The People vs. *The Register of the City and County of New-York.*—This was originally an application on the part of the plaintiffs, on the relation of Adela M. Sou, for a *mandamus* to compel the Register to file a certificate of satisfaction, and to cancel a mortgage recorded in his office. The mortgage was made by the relator to three executors of one Abraham Cargill. The satisfaction piece was executed by one of said executors. The defendant, in his return to the *mandamus* set forth, that the mortgage was executed by three mortgagees, and that no certificate or satisfaction, pursuant to the statute, had been presented to him. The *mandamus* was denied, and appeal was taken. The grounds of appeal are that the proceeds of real estate directed by will to be sold are personal property, and executors in law are considered one person, and that any one of the three executors had full power to dispose of or satisfy the mortgage. The main points raised by the respondents are: That the Register has no power to discharge a mortgage, except that which is conferred by statute; that the statute provides that the Register can satisfy a mortgage on the production of the certificate of discharge, executed by the mortgagee, his personal representatives or assigns.

That the statute imposes the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and makes the Register liable for damages if he improperly cancels a mortgage.

That the mortgage was drawn by three persons, and the satisfaction being signed by only one of them, was not a compliance with the statute.

Decision reserved.

Harris Wilson for appellant; R. H. Bowne for respondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith—Did they get Married and Have a Son?

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Hearne.

Wm. Smith, Jr. vs. *William Smith.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendant for necessaries furnished to Jane Smith' who was alleged to be the mother of the plaintiff and the wife of the defendant. The defendant denied that he was ever married to Jane Smith, and has sworn that he never saw her until May, 1861. It appeared by a witness who has examined the record of the parish in the church of Bishopwermouth, England, that there is a marriage certificatein the church books, signed by Jane Hutchinson and the defendant, a photograph of which was produced by the plaintiff, and put in evidence; the plaintiff also proved by several witnesses, that they had visited the defendant and Jane Smith at their house in Leeds, in England, and they recognized him as the defendant. It appeared also by the plaintiff, who claimed to be the son of the defendant and Jane Smith, that the defendant and Jane Smith lived together from his earliest recollection until he was sixteen years old, when his father deserted his family and came to this country. It also appeared in evidence that he called himself William G. Smith when he came to this country, and that he goes by that name now.

Since he came to this country it was claimed that he had married two wives, one of whom he lives with now. The defendant did not deny before the jury any of the charges made against him. The jury found that William Smith, the defendant, and Jane Hutchinson, were married in 1829, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $130.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; John Sedgwick for defendant.

Insurance—Open Policies.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John A. Machade.*—This action was brought to recover premiums for risks assumed by the plaintiffs upon cargoes of merchandise from New-York to various ports upon the African coast, and also upon a promissory note for $2,000, given for previous insurances upon similar risks.

The defense was that the risks were incurred under an open policy, by which the plaintiffs were entitled only to the premiums actually earned, and that the Company had earned nothing except the amount of the note. The cause was tried by the Court, a jury being waived by defendant's absence.

The policy of insurance was an open policy for $50,000, under which the Company had taken risks of premiums ranging from two to eight per cent. The amount secured by the policy during its continuance, was upwards of $150,000, various notes having been given in advance of premiums of which the one in suit was one. On the termination of the risks there remained an unsettled balance of $2,100.

Judgment for the plaintiffs for $5,678 21.

J. N. Lewis, Jr., and J. Francis Walton for the plaintiffs; Benedict & Boardman for defendant.

Liability of the Sheriff for the Loss of Property Levied upon and Left on Shipboard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM

Before Justice Barbour.

James Moore vs. *John I. V. Westervelt, Sheriff.*—This was an action to make the defendant liable, as Sheriff, for a ship-load of coal levied upon on board of a schooner at the foot of Broome-street, and allowed to remain on board. The schooner was subsequently sunk in a storm, and the coal with her.

The action has been four times previously tried, and taken to the higher Courts on appeal, resulting variously.

The case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

H. H. Bullock and Daniel Lord for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and Edwards Pierrepont for defendant.

Are Almonds Dried Fruit or Not?

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Justice Shipman.

H. B. Richards vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back duties levied by the defendant as Collector upon an importation of walnuts and almonds.

The tariff act of 1846 laid a duty of 40 per cent upon almonds, which it named specifically in schedule B, under that act. In schedule C, "nuts not otherwise provided for" were mentioned and were thus liable to a duty of 30 per cent. In schedule D, having a duty of 25 per cent., were mentioned "fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for."

Now, when the Tariff Act of 1857 was passed, Congress by that act changed various articles from one schedule, under the act of 1846, to another; and, among other things, it provided that "fruit, green, ripe, or dried," was to be transferred to schedule G, upon which a duty of eight per cent. was levied.

The plaintiff in this case having imported almonds and walnuts, claimed that they should pay only eight per cent., because they had been by the act of 1857 transferred to schedule G; but the Collector decided that that act had not affected them at all, but that almonds were still liable to forty per cent. duty, and walnuts to thirty per cent. The plaintiff paid these duties under protest, and now claimed to recover back all over eight per cent.

A good deal of testimony was taken on both sides for two days, the plaintiffs endeavoring to show that "fruit, green, ripe or dried," in the commercial sense, included almonds and walnuts, and the defendant to show that these articles were not included in those terms, and that there was no such thing as "dried fruits" known in the trade. The testimony on both sides was that of merchants as to the usage of the words in the trade.

A previous case was brought to trial before Judge Ingersoll, who excluded all testimony as to the construction of the statute, and directed a verdict for the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial, and argued before Judge Nelson, but has not yet been decided.

A similar case was tried in Boston some time since, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, thus finding that almonds were "fruit, green, ripe or dried," and a motion for a new trial before Judge Sprague, was denied.

Judge SHIPMAN, after the testimony was all offered, decided that he would exclude all evidence tending to the construction of the statute, and instruct the jury that there was no evidence on which they could find for the plaintiff, leaving the questions of law to come up on a motion for a new trial.

The jury, in accordance with these instructions, found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Chas. F. Meeks, Jr., a lad 15 years of age, was tried and acquitted of a charge of arson, in having set fire to a dwelling-house in Eighty-sixth-street on the 3d of August last.

Walter McKay was tried for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Newark Bank of Wayne County, and acquitted.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a presentment, based upon a report submitted to them by the Fire Marshal, in which they recommend the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the storage within the fire limits of the various kinds of combustible oils, such as petroleum, benzine, &c., several fires having been recently shown to have been caused by these dangerous combustibles.

The Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Remord S. Wolf A. S. Bumly, Catharine Vallance and John B. Montgomery, were now admitted to probate, containing nothing of interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Atherden vs. *Atherden.*—Allowance to the plaintiff from the commencement of the action till the further order of the Court, $8 per week, and a fee to her attorney for the prosecution of action, $50.

Creary vs. *Corwin, Jr.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to the party finally prevailing.

McCurdy and others vs. *Foote, &c.*—Settled.

Thomas et al. vs. *The Same.*—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

O'Conner vs *Leary et al.*—Case settled.

Sweet vs. *Waltermu.*—Motion to set aside attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice White.

Kelly, Receiver, &c., vs. *Bloom.*—This cause being called on for trial after hearing counsel for the respective parties, ordered judgment for plaintiff, with special directions as to the application of purchase money.

Benedict vs. *Ryckman, Jr., et al.*—This cause being called on for trial, after hearing counsel for the respective parties on motion of Lewis B. Woodruff, it is ordered that the complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed.

Van Zandt vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This cause being called on for trial, after hearing counsel for the respective parties, on motion of John E. Burtill, it is ordered that the complaint be and the same is hereby dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21, 1862.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68, Cou.	91¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b5	83½
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90⅝	150	do		83½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	90½	262	do		83¼
10,000	do	90⅝	100	do	s30	83¼
130,000	do	b30 90⅝	100	do	b30	83¼
21,500	do	90¾	50	do	b10	83¼
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	1300	do		83¼
2,000	Tre. 7 3-10p.c. Nts.	99¼	50	do	s10	83¼
36,000	do	99	200	do	s60	83½
4,900	do	99¼	250	do	b30	83½
1,500	Tr. 7 3-10 Nts. In.	98⅝	50	do	b10	83¾
1,000	Ill. Cou. Ss., '62..	87	800	do		83¾
25,000	Ill. War Loan...	88	300	do	s4	83¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	61	100	Erie Railway		35⅜
5,000	do	s30 61	630	do		35
33,000	do	61¾	50	do	s60	34⅞
2,000	do	b30 62	200	do	s60	35
20,000	do	b30 62¾	400	do		35⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 52½	100	do	b60	35⅜
10,000	do	52	300	do	s30	35
5,000	do	52¾	1000	do	b10	35½
2,000	do	52⅝	200	do	b30	35¾
5,000	do	53	1200	Erie Railway Pref.		59¼
4,000	do	54	50	do		59½
24,000	do	54¼	380	do		59
18,000	do	54½	150	do	s60	58⅞
5,000	do	b30 54¾	200	do	s30	58⅞
10,000	do	b30 54¾	200	Harlem R. Pref.		30¼
22,000	do	53⅞	200	do		30⅛
17,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	70	50	Hud. Riv. R.		38½
1,000	Cal. State 7s	55⅝	50	do		38¼
1,000	Min. St. 8 p.c. B.	88½	50	do	s30	38
7,000	N. C. State 6s	73	10	do		37⅝
10,000	N. Y. State 6s, '75.	100	25	Reading R.		42⅝
33,500	City 6s, '87	98	670	Mich. Cen. R.		54
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	50	do	b10	54⅛
5,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83.	s10 96⅜	200	do		54¼
11,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	96	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		23⅝
1,000	Ind. St. 5 p.c. M. B.	107	850	do		23¼
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B.	86	100	do	b30	23⅜
13,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	101	200	do	b60	23⅜
4,000	M. Cen. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	100	18	do		23⅛
4,000	C. B. & Q. R 8 p.c.	b 99	550	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		46
1,000	N. Indiana 1st M.	90	350	do	b10	46
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93½	50	do	c	45⅞
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	17	100	do	b10	46⅛
1,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B	40	25	do	b30	46⅛
3,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M	90	100	do	b30	46⅜
8,000	Ch. & R. I. Rs.	100	120	Panama R.		120⅜
225	Mech. B. As'tion	75	5	do		121
30	Park Bank	96	850	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip		65
20,000	Am. Gold	b10 103⅛	100	do	b30	64⅞
100,000	do	s30 103⅞	125	do		64¼
50,000	do	b30 103⅞	100	do	s60	64
90,000	do	b30 103⅞	50	do	s30	64¼
5,000	do	s18 103¾	100	do		64⅜
40,000	do	103⅞	25	do	b30	65
13,000	do	103¾	500	Clev. & Pitts'g R.		17¼
100	Cum. Coal Pref	6	150	Gal. & Chic. R.		69
50	Pacific M. S. Co	s10 93	100	do	b30	69½
150	do	93	125	do		64¼
50	do	93⅛	25	do		68¾
703	do	93⅜	2028	Cleve. & Tol. R.		42
500	do	b30 93⅜	100	do	s60	44⅞
100	do	s30 93⅜	100	do	s60	45
200	do	93⅜	1250	do		45⅛
100	do	s30 93⅞	100	do	s10	45⅛
50	do	b30 94	100	do	b30	45⅛
168	do	94	200	do	b10	45⅛
50	do	s10 94	1200	do		45⅛
50	do	94⅛	100	do	s30	45⅛
12	Chic. Bur. & Qn. R.	65	250	do		45⅛
150	do	64⅞	1700	do		45⅛
20	do	b30 65⅛	250	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.		56
50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	20	175	do		56⅛
100	do	20⅜	150	do		55⅞
5	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 1st Prf.	77	150	do	b10	56
			100	do	b15	56

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90¾	50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30	94
2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oreg. W. L. ½ Yrly	88⅜	150	do		94¼
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	62	50	N. Y. Cen. R.		88⅝
25,000	do	b30 62¼	50	do	s15	83½
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	53	100	do	b30	83¾
5,000	do	s30 53	100	Erie Railway	b30	35
5,000	do	b15 53⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R.	b30	38
5,000	do	53⅜	100	do		37⅝
47,000	do	54	250	Harlem Railroad		12
1,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	67⅛	750	do		12⅝
1,000	Cal. State 7s	85	50	Reading Railroad		43⅝
10,000	Mich. State 6s	87	50	Mich. Cen. R.		54⅛
8,000	Virginia St. 6s	63	200	do	b5	54⅛
4,000	N. Car. State 6s	72	200	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		46
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	98	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b60	65
6,000	American Gold	103⅛	100	do		65
90,000	do	b30 103⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		45⅛
10	Bank of Commerce	85	500	do		45⅛
250	Cumberland Cl Pr.	6⅝	100	do	s30	45⅛
158	Erie Railway Pref.	58⅜	100	do		45⅞

FRIDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were the heaviest known for a single day for more than a year past. The dealings were kept up at the first regular session of the Board of Brokers until nearly 2 o'clock; and after the Second Board in the afternoon, the transactions in the outside room of the Brokers were equal to 6,000 or 8,000 shares on the Railway list, and a considerable sum in the way of United States and State Bonds. The aggregate sales of the day are about four millions dollars at the par of the Shares dealt in, or say 40,000 shares; $600,000 in Federal and other Bonds, and $500,000 in American Gold. There was unusual buoyancy in the market throughout the day, and a further advance was made in the Southern State Stocks of 3@4 ₱ cent., and in the more prominent New-York and Western Railway Shares of 1@1½ ₱ cent., as compared with the advanced rates of Thursday. Tennessee 6 ₱ cents. sold as high as 62 ₱ cent., as against 45@46 ₱ cent. this time last week, and Missouris 54½@54¾ as against 42½@43 last week. The bids and sales of Virginias and North Carolinas were in the same proportion, but few parcels being offered at the advanced figures. The excitement in Missouris and Tennessees was decidedly marked, and the fluctuations in price quite rapid. Late in the day the activity in National Coupon Stock of 1881 advanced the price to 90¼ ₱ cent. The movement in Pacific Mail was less governed than on any other Stock by the prevailing spirit of the market. The speculation in it was active; the sellers predominating at the close. The undercurrent against the Stock is said to relate to the old story of contemplated opposition across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. How remote this may be, is not precisely stated on the Street, nor is it yet apparent that *bona fide* holders of the Stock, after receiving their quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., are disposed to meet the market at the falling figuers.

The foremost among the Railway Shares is New-York Central. A large number of outstanding contracts at relatively low prices are reported as making on Monday on the reopening of the transfers, and the stock for immediate delivery sold freely this afternoon after the printed sales of the Second Board, at 84@84¼ ₱ cent., and in some instances 84¼@⅜ ₱ cent. was paid. The price finally left off 83⅞@84 ₱ cent. ex-dividend. During the twenty odd days of the closing of the transfers, the price has gained more than the six months' dividend. The actual advance is equal to 4 ₱ cent., while the half-yearly dividend is 3 ₱ cent. Erie shares were largely dealt in, but the figure of 35 ₱ cent. seemed difficult to turn, and the price left off 34⅞@35 ₱ cent. The transactions in Cleveland and Toledo were over ten thousand shares, the highest point being 46 ₱ cent., and the closing quotation 45⅞ ₱ cent. In Erie Preferred Shares, the sales were also large, closing 58⅜ ₱ cent. The price of Illinois Central Scrip reached 65 ₱ cent., closing 64¼@65 ₱ cent. An additional rise took place in Panama, 121 ₱ cent. being paid at the close. A leading buyer in the afternoon took about 4,000 shares of different Railway Stocks, including New-York Central at 84 ₱ cent. for Monday, the majority of the speculators present showing an inclination to supply his bids on short time options. The market finally closed about as follows:

N. Y. Central	83⅜		Toledo	45¾		M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	87½
Erie	34⅜		Pacific	93		Pacific R. 1s, guar. by M.	45
Erie Preferred	58⅜		Panama	121		Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	83⅝
Michigan Southern	23¼		Missouris	53¼		T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	91½
Michigan Guaranteed	46		Tennessees	61¼		T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c.	48
Rock Island	55½		U. S. 6s, 1881	90⅜		Ch. & N. W. s. f.	88
Illinois Central	64⅜		Galena	68¾		Ch. & N. W. seconds	17
						Hudson convert. '67	76
						Harlem firsts, '69-73	101
						Harlem seconds, '64	94
						Harlem thirds, '68	72
						Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	99½
						Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	102
						C., B. & Q., 8 ₱ cents.	99
						Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	91
						North. Ind. firsts	90
						Han. & St. J. seconds	40
						Han. & St. J. seconds	30
						New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105
						Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
						Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
						Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	99⅞
						L. E. & W. seconds, '82	83
						Det. Lack. & W. firsts	103½
						Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f., '83	

The Stock Exchange Board resolved this morning to adjourn over Saturday in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States of the general observance of the Birthday of WASHINGTON. The Corn Exchange has also adjourned over, and we understand the Banks will close their doors at noon, or as near that time as the business engagements of the day will permit. The probability is that nearly all business in Wall-street will cease after 12 o'clock. A good many of the offices will not be opened at all. The mails for the European steamer will close early in the forenoon.

There is an improved demand for Gold to-day, with sales at 103⅛@103⅜ ₱ cent., and a recovery in Exchange to correspond, the rate on London being 114@114½ ₱ cent. There is no variation in the market for Money. The supply is abundant at 6 ₱ cent. at call, and 6@7 per cent. for prime discounts. Exceptional negotiations are made at 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86¼	Mercantile	97
Manhattan	120	American Exchange	80
Merchants'	86	Chatham	65
Mechanics'	96	Bank of the Republic	85½
Union	88	Hanover	60
America	99	Irving	58
City	106	Metropolitan	87
Phenix	86	Nassau	83
Butchers' & Drovers'	104	Shoe and Leather	81
National	87	Corn Exchange	86¼
Merchants' Ex.	75	Continental	72½
State of New-York	76	Commonwealth	72
Commerce	82½	Importers' & Traders'	91
Mechanics' Assoc'n.	75	Park	96
Ocean	68		

There is a further rise of ¼@1 per cent. in the Railway mortgages, and in some cases 1½@2 per cent. The first mortgages on the leading lines are nearly all approaching, and a good many of them rising the par value. Galenas are wanted at par, and the Sinking Fund Mortgage of the Michigan Southern is attracting increased attention at 87½@88 per cent.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98		M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	87½	
Erie firsts, '68	106		Pacific R. 1s, guar. by M.	45	
Erie seconds, '79	104		Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	83⅝	
Erie thirds, 83	96¾		T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	91½	

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—SPANISH DANCES—OUR PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—DER FREISCHUTZ.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Tennessee this morning is extraordinary and pleasing, beyond anything we have heard since first the rebellion broke out. The Union feeling is manifesting itself in the most remarkable way. Two rebel regiments had come in and given themselves up, tired of fighting against the old flag. The Provost Marshal at Clarksville had sent word to Gen. GRANT to come up and occupy the town at once. The Nashvillians are opposed to the rebels fighting at that place. Gov. HARRIS has called the Legislature together to reconsider, it is said, its late rebellious action. The people of Tennessee say they had been told that the Union army were composed entirely of negroes and Germans—all Abolitionists. But now that their eyes are opened, they will return to the Union and the flag of their fathers.

The progress of the National forces toward Nashville is sure. The report of the evacuation of Clarksville, the only intervening place, by the rebels, is confirmed by Gen. HALLECK, in a dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN. The place is now occupied by Gen. SMITH'S Division, and supplies enough have been captured there to last the army twenty days.

A statement is given on rebel authority, to the effect that after the fall of Fort Donelson, Gen. JOHNSTON, commanding the rebel forces in Tennessee, had sent a dispatch to Gen. GRANT, offering to surrender Nashville, on condition that private property should be respected. The citizens, it is stated, seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large amount of stores belonging to the rebel Government, would, it was stated, fall into our hands, though the rolling stock of the railroads would be got away.

PRICE, if not captured by Gen. CURTIS, has at least been defeated by him. Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to Gen. MCCLELLAN that, being reinforced by MCCULLOCH, PRICE on the 19th instant made a stand at the Sugar Creek Crossing, in McDonald County, in the extreme southwestern corner of Missouri, but was defeated after a short engagement, and again fled. Many prisoners were captured by Gen. CURTIS, and a quantity of arms, which the rebels threw away in their flight.

Our latest intelligence of operations at Savannah, contained in a rebel dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated Feb. 18, states that our gunboats were gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river through Wall's Cut, and that the attack upon the city would not be much longer delayed.

There seems to be no doubt that there is a strong Union sentiment in Richmond, which is only awaiting an opportunity to exhibit itself. One of the prisoners recently released from there, after a confinement of seven months, states that an organization exists there, claiming to be three thousand strong. They have leagues regularly organized, with signs and passwords. Richmond, according to the representations of the released prisoner spoken of, is in a comparatively defenceless condition. Out of seventeen fortifications erected around it, only one has guns mounted. A great number of rebel troops were also being withdrawn from Manassas, and regiments were returning to their respective States—the intention being to retain at Manassas some thirty regiments. This accords with the report which has reached us from Washington, that a large portion of the rebel troops were being withdrawn from the strong position of Centreville.

We may now soon expect to hear of active operations on the part of the Butler Expedition. The last of Gen. BUTLER'S troops—the Massachusetts Thirty-first, and five companies of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment—left Boston yesterday on board the steamer *Mississippi*, and Gen. BUTLER himself is *en route* for Ship Island by way of Fortress Monroe.

The four hundred released National prisoners expected at Fortress Monroe arrived there on Thursday, and will soon proceed North. None of the Colonels or Majors looked for are among them—none above the rank of Captain.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday is to be marked by the release of a number of State prisoners from Fort Lafayette in New-York harbor and Fort Warren in Boston harbor. Their names will be found in our Washington dispatches.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned after very short sessions yesterday, out of respect to President LINCOLN and his family, in their recent affliction. The Homestead bill was briefly considered in the House, and Speaker GROW made a speech in favor of its passage. No further action was taken upon it. In consequence of the death of the President's son, it was resolved that the illumination of the public buildings in Washington should not take place to-night, as previously arranged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The execution of NATHANIEL GORDON, the Slaver-Captain, took place yesterday at 12¼ o'clock. The Captain attempted to evade the punishment of his crime by taking strychnine. This was discovered, however, in season to prevent his death and by use of stimulants he was kept half alive until the hour appointed for his execution, at which time, half stupefied with whisky, he was hanged by the neck until he died. His remains were given to his friends.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. KELLEY whose command rendered such valuable aid to the Union cause in Western Virginia, has arrived in Philadelphia. The General is still suffering from the wound he received at Phillippa.

The *Marcy*, a schooner of 145 tons, loaded with 1,400 or 1,500 casks of nails, ran ashore while attempting to enter New-Haven harbor in a snow-storm on Feb. 19. Part of her cargo may be saved.

Some of the workmen of the Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal surprised the people in the vicinity on Thursday last. They were ordered to empty four kegs of poor powder into the marsh near by, but instead of doing this they were so imprudent as to explode it. The concussion was so severe that it was believed an explosion had taken place at the arsenal itself, and there was great excitement among the friends of those employed there until the facts were ascertained.

The Boston *Traveller* understands that orders have been received at the Watertown Arsenal from Washington to send forward at once various munitions of war, including a quantity of a new and terrible projectile called gun rockets.

In the action against ex-Sheriff WESTERVELT, tried before Justice BARBOUR in the Superior Court, and stated in the TIMES of yesterday, involving the question of the liability of the Sheriff for a cargo of coal levied upon while on shipboard, and not removed, which was subsequently lost with the vessel in the harbor, the Jury found for the defendant. A singular case was yesterday tried in the Marine Court, before Judge HEARNE; in which a son brought suit to recover of his father for necessaries furnished to the mother. The father denied that he was ever married to the lady in question, and contended that he was not, therefore, responsible. An insurance case of some interest was tried before Mr. Justice BARNARD, at the Circuit of the Supreme Court.

There was renewed excitement and very heavy sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The aggregate transactions at par value reached about five millions of dollars. The market closed firm. Gold advanced to 103¾@¾; Exchange returned to 114¼ ₱ cent.

Cotton was more freely offered and purchased, yesterday, but at reduced prices. Breadstuffs were in limited request, at declining rates. A less active demand prevailed for Provisions, Coffee and Sugars, at, in the main, unaltered quotations. Whisky attracted more attention, and closed higher. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were lower. Tobacco was rather quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. Business men generally have resolved to observe this day—the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON—as a holiday. The Produce and Merchants' Exchanges will not be opened during the day, and the various Government and insurance offices will be closed by noon.

A Double Festival—The Birthday of Washington and the Dayspring of the Nation's Triumph.

The Presidential proclamation makes to-day a national festival, and the suggestion so fully responds to a universal desire on the part of the people, that there is every promise the celebration will be a most genuine and cordial one throughout all the loyal States. The late victories of the Union cause have stirred all hearts with such deep emotions, that there has been a general yearning for an opportunity to give united expression to the new-born hopes and joys. In selecting the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, the President enables us at once to observe one of our ancient National festivals, and to illustrate it with later glories that do honor to his memory. From all that we hear, the occasion will be celebrated to-day as it never was before. All the cities of the loyal States participate; there will be civic processions, military parades, "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds," orations, closed stores, omnipresent flags, evening illuminations; and every material form that can add pride and circumstance to the festal day will be invoked.

President LINCOLN, in his Proclamation, associates the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON with the late victories of the Union cause. They belong to each other though it may need the light of the future to see to the full how intimate is the historic connection between the work which WASHINGTON did in founding Democratic freedom and the task of preserving it which devolves on us. According to the President's suggestion, the "immortal Farewell Address" is to be read in every public assembly, and be made a prominent feature of the day's celebrations. It will be read, too, throughout all our Union camps; and its counsel, at once inspiration and prophecy, will fall on reverent ears. That Union, which he calls the palladium of our safety, has been assailed by assassin hands, and even now the tomb where lie his honored bones is disturbed by the booming of hostile cannon. But, thank Heaven, the glorious heritage did not fall into unworthy hands, and the Union victories which we commemorate on this honored festival, are such as WASHINGTON himself, did he live, might have won for us, and such as the immortal soldier, if in his ashes live his wonted fires, must look on with approving pride. Thus, if the invocation to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country find the land of WASHINGTON still rent in twain, the loyal States can at least celebrate it, with the inspiring hope of a speedy extinction of the rebellion and a reunion of the divided Republic. And we know, too, how many thousands there are in the rebel States who would fain unite with us in celebrating this day. With what fervor would they greet the flag of WASHINGTON on this, the Birthday of WASHINGTON! May the longed-for relief soon reach them!

By a species of ironical parallelism, too, while we are celebrating the Birthday of WASHINGTON by rejoicing in the triumphs of the National arms, the league of traitors at Richmond profane the hallowed festival by the inauguration of the Lucifer of the Rebellion. What a mockery! While couriers arrive bearing tidings of defeat to their cause at every point, while the men they have deceived are even now rising against them; while the vengeance of the men they have duped and the justice of the country they have betrayed awaits them, the league of traitors amuse their terrors and veil their discords with a pasteboard pageant. What a mockery of Fate!

Surely, no one can to-day feel any doubt that a return of the honored festival will see the great rebellion crushed, and the Republic demonstrated to be one and inseparable.

A COOL PERFORMANCE.—A decidedly refreshing piece of news comes to us from Fortress Monroe. Our dispatch states that the crews of the British steamship *Fingal* and of a schooner which some time ago ran the blockade at Savannah, with all the arms and munitions they could carry, came down from Norfolk on Thursday under a flag of truce *en route* for Liverpool.

This transaction is so unique, that it is hard to tell which to admire most, the cunning of the rebels in inducing Englishmen to navigate into Southern ports, vessels which they cannot, and dare not, manage themselves, or the hardihood of the English Consul at Savannah in vouching for the nationality of men whom he knows so well had been violating that neutrality which Lord PALMERSTON declares so solemnly must and shall be maintained. The impudence which distinguishes this offence, lacked but one step to make it sublime; Why did not the Consul send his countrymen down the Savannah River under a flag of truce to Com. DUPONT, who is now but a few miles from the dock where the *Fingal* lies?

The Execution of Nathaniel Gordon.

NATHANIEL GORDON, the Captain of the slaver *Echo*, suffered the penalty of the law yesterday afternoon. A determined, but fruitless attempt was made on his part to escape it by suicide. Every other means had been previously exhausted. Ingenious and able counsel strove energetically to prevent his conviction, but the evidence was too clear to be thrust aside—so clear that no one can doubt that he was guilty of the crime alleged. Nor did their efforts in his behalf cease with his conviction. Every exertion was tried, every argument possible was urged before the Courts to break down the conviction or the sentence. A very powerful effort was made, also, to reach the clemency of the Executive. It is said that petitions for a commutation of his sentence, signed by twenty-five thousand names, were forwarded for presentation to the President, to say nothing of the meeting at the Exchange on Thursday afternoon. But the endeavors were all in vain. The President's duty was clear to him, and though it must have been most painful, he has shown himself to be, what we all know he is, a man to whom the voice of duty is all-powerful. There were interests at stake too mighty to allow him to turn back the mighty power of justice which this unfortunate man had put in motion against himself. And thus the majesty of the law has been vindicated, and the stamp of the gallows has been set upon the crime of slave-trading in so forcible a way that it will not soon be forgotten. And it was time. That crime has been far too lightly thought of among us of late. That it has been so, GORDON himself was a living proof. Born in an intelligent, law-abiding community, of reputable parentage, with means of education within his reach, an American shipmaster for years, why should he four times have put his life in his hand, four times have gone into a traffic to which the law had affixed the penalty of death? Because our commercial communities had become demoralized upon the question. The "cursed greed of gain" had caused them to shut their eyes, had deadened their consciences when the Slave-trade was in question. This City has exerted a terrible influence in that direction. She might well send petitions signed by twenty-five thousand names in GORDON'S favor, for his blood lies partly upon her skirts. New-York has been most deeply engaged in the traffic. Her merchants have largely profited by its blood-stained gains; and worse, New-York divines have argued upon the curse of Ham in a way to help on that greed which was urging the merchants and shipmasters into the trade. Religious societies of our City have refused to lend their aid to resist this constantly increasing debauchery of public sentiment, and New-York newspapers have applauded the clerical watchmen that refused to blow the trumpet. And so the navigators and shipping men have lost their sense of the wickedness of the trade, and have come to deride the idea that punishment so terrible should ever be meted out to any one who engaged in it. It has been said, not once or twice only, even since GORDON was convicted: "They dare not hang him." Was it a surprising thing that he should have transgressed the law, when there were so many influences around him to suggest that the crime was not great, and that the punishment would not be awarded? New-York influences might well be exerted to save his forfeited life, for the influences of this City had smoothed his way to that forfeiture, and hereafter his blood may be required of some among us who will cry out in surprise, as did another, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and be met with the same reply.

This was no doubt the strongest palliation of GORDON'S offence. But it was no excuse. The placard which appeared in our streets spoke of the law as having been a dead letter for forty years. Judge DEAN, in his letter to the President, makes the same statement. It is entirely without foundation. Has the case of Capt. SMITH been forgotten, who was convicted of the crime in 1854? He was not executed, it is true, but he escaped only through the doubt as to his being an American citizen. GORDON had no such doubt. And unless his education and intelligence have been misrepresented, he must have known when he did what he did that, if he was convicted of the act, the penalty was death. He doubtless had no expectation of being caught—no one has who commits a crime. He did not expect to be convicted if he was caught. He relied upon legal quibbles and difficulties of proof. But when a man yields to temptation upon such a reliance, he cannot complain if it fails him. While we live under a Government of law, every man must govern his actions by the assumption that the law will be carried out.

We are sorry for his family and friends, but we cannot but rejoice that the Slave-trade has received so heavy a blow. Our City has been disgraced by it long enough. Our whole country has shared that disgrace. We rejoice in the belief that the prospects are brighter for the future, and that the sternness with which the law has been carried out in this instance will be effectual for the destruction of so enormous a crime within the borders not only of this City, but of the whole land.

SILVER ON THE CITY RAILROADS.—The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, of which Mr. GEORGE LAW is the principal owner, is distinguishing itself by insisting on all its fares being paid in specie. The tender of a bank-note is followed by the instant expulsion of the offending passenger, whether male or female, ill or well, from the car. The fact naturally excites great indignation. The public instinctively recurs to the history of the fraud and corruption through which the use of the Eighth-avenue for a railroad was stolen from the people, and placed in the hands of persons reckless of all obligations to the community; and it becomes important to know whether or not there is any protection against their insolence. Happily there is. The franchise may at any moment be resumed, fair compensation for the material and machinery of the Company being made, or the Common Council may establish such rules as shall forbid the excesses now complained of. The matter has been brought before the Board of Councilmen, who have referred it to the Corporation Counsel. A better plan would have been to have enacted a regulation that upon the presentation to the conductor of a current bank-bill of a denomination of five dollars, or less, with a statement that the passenger is without coin, should, upon the refusal of the conductor to make change, entitle the passenger to his ride. That in the scarcity of silver the rule might diminish the profits of the Company is probable. But there are ample reasons for diminishing them; and in a question between such a monstrous nuisance and the people, the nuisance, we submit, should go to the wall.

Parliament upon Intervention.

Of the debate in both Houses of the British Parliament, upon the address in acknowledgment of the Queen's speech, we are able to present this morning a very full and satisfactory report. The address in the House of Peers was moved by Lord DUFFERIN, that brilliant and accomplished descendant of SHERIDAN. In the language of the mover, as well as in that of Lord DERBY, Earl RUSSELL and Earl GRANVILLE, the leaders of the Tory and Whig Parties in the Lords, there was nothing more observable than the gratification at escaping an American war growing out of the *Trent* business, and the eagerness to counsel non-intervention in our domestic quarrels, whatever the provocation. With the slightly supercilious tone of Lord SHELBOURNE, and the thoroughly English arrogance with which he ascribed the entire merit of the recent pacific settlement to the wisdom and moderation of Her Majesty's Government, we may bear with patience, seeing the traditional experience we have had of the defects in the parental John Bull's personal character and habits. To make war upon the English self-conceit, would be to indefinitely postpone the millennium.

In the House of Commons, the drift of sentiment was no less satisfactory. There was perfect accord in the expression of joy at the result of the late misunderstanding. No sympathizers with MASON and YANCEY, persuaded by the dinners and diplomacy of those astute worthies, had courage enough to regret openly a lost opportunity for aiding the South in extinguishing the American Republic, and founding upon its ruins a Pro-Slavery empire, seductive with the attractions of free trade and cheap cotton. To have escaped the necessity of interposition was voted by a unanimous House to be a ground of endless felicitation. Mr. BERESFORD HOPE himself, believing, as he does, that religion, civilization and humanity require the overthrow of this Government, and a cataclysm in our social system, added his voice to the chorus. Mr. DISRAELI, heading the Tories, disappointed all expectations of what was to come from that party. He not only admitted frankly that the Whig Ministry had conducted itself creditably throughout the recent transaction, but found something to praise in the behavior of the American Government. It had, he said, acted quite as "worthily." This is well; and it is also pleasant to hear the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in referring to the future relations of the Cabinet to the American question, recommending the avoidance of all "precipitate action," especially as he intimates that the validity of the blockade will have to be considered, and ministers called upon to give full information to the House as to the efficiency with which it is maintained. So closely do events in this country tread upon each other's heels—so swift is the downward current of rebellion, and the onward sweep of the loyal armies, carrying in their hands law, order, National unity and peace, that we have nothing to fear from any foreign Power whose action is not precipitate. A restoration of the Union will very certainly antedate any intervention not already toward. The dreary Mr. LINDSAY, embittered by the failure of his presumptuous errand to this country, will, of course, bring forward his list, carefully prepared by rebel hands, of vessels which have evaded the blockade, and will argue the wisdom of at once dissipating the sham. But nobody listens to Mr. LINDSAY. He represents no influential class. The manufacturing and commercial interests are against him. The London *Times* admits the opinions of the several British Chambers of Commerce have a force nearly equal to legislation, and the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, have pronounced emphatically against intervention on any pretense. And against him is the fact, which nothing can refute, that the blockade is strict enough to raise the price of cotton to three times its ordinary rate, and to threaten, if continued, as heretofore, to denude the English markets entirely; and also strict enough to place prohibitory prices in the Southern cities upon every article of French or English manufacture. Against these difficulties, fortifying the resolution of the Government to refrain from intervention, Mr. LINDSAY will contend fruitlessly.

THE LAST WORDS OF GORDON.—The execution, yesterday, of the Slave-trader GORDON, for one of the most atrocious and sordid of crimes, was preceded by no evidences of any compunction of conscience or realizing sense of guilt on the part of the culprit. On the contrary, his last hours were passed under the effects of an attempt at self-destruction, and his dying speech bitterly denounces the officer by whose courageous and persevering efforts he was brought to justice. He intimated that the United States District-Attorney, in his address to the jury at the trial, had promised to petition the President for a commutation of the death penalty in case of a conviction. The declarations of a criminal in GORDON'S state, both of mind and body, can have little weight. But the friends of E. DELAFIELD SMITH, (and these must henceforth number most of our law-abiding citizens,) will be glad to know that the address in question was taken in short-hand by a stenographer, and that it contains no such language. On the contrary, the District-Attorney, (while warning the jury not to permit any individual views of the proper degree of punishment to deter them from answering truthfully on the question of guilt or innocence,) used the following language:

"It has been argued here, that this man might have been indicted under some milder statute. The Congress of the United States, from 1790 down, has legislated on this subject. It found that the mere penalty of fine and imprisonment was entirely inadequate to deter men from engaging in this trade. And therefore it made the crime a capital offence."

He added, that the question of clemency was for the President, and that they (the jury) could be heard on the subject, like other citizens, whether for or against its exercise. And he closed by such a picture of the agonies of the *Erie's* living freight as would not be calculated to tempt those who listened to the address to any interference in behalf of the accused.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Sympathy of Congress for the President and his Family.

Agreement Between the Railroad Men and the Government.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

The funeral of the President's son will take place next Monday.

NO ILLUMINATION.

The following was addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, but Congress adjourned before it was transmitted to them:

The President of the United States was last evening plunged into affliction by the death of a beloved child. The Heads of Departments, in consideration of this distressing event, have thought it would be agreeable to Congress, and to the American people, that the official and private buildings occupied by them, should not be illuminated in the evening of the 22d inst. (Signed)

WM. H. SEWARD, S. P. CHASE,
E. M. STANTON, GIDEON WELLES,
EDWARD BATES, M. BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862.

The Cabinet held their meeting at the State Department. The public buildings will not therefore be illuminated, the arrangements for that purpose being suspended.

RELEASED PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

About four hundred released prisoners reached Washington, to-night, from the South, by way of Baltimore. They hunted up Mr. ELY, in great numbers, and were overjoyed on finding their old partner in misfortune. To-morrow, a formal interview will take place between them.

THE GOVERNMENT CENSORSHIP.

The Judiciary Committee have closed their investigations into the Government Censorship.

RECONNOISSANCE UP THE OCCOQUAN CREEK.

The steamer *Stepping Stones* arrived at the Navy-yard this morning from the upper flotilla.

Yesterday morning this steamer, with a launch and boat's crew from the *Yankee*, went on a reconnoissance up Occoquan Creek some four miles. Lieut. EASTMAN sent out Acting-Master LAWRENCE with the launch, who visited the north and south shores of the Creek, penetrating a short distance into the interior, but without finding any signs of the rebels.

Just as the launch was leaving the south side of the creek, a brisk was fire was opened on them by the rebels, from five or six field pieces posted in a clump of woods.

Some forty shells were thrown by the enemy, all of which flew uncomfortably near the *Stepping Stones* but doing no damage, save slightly tearing the flag.

The fire was returned from the *Stepping Stone*, and a howitzer on the launch, plunging a shower of rifled shot into the cover of the rebels, which undoubtedly damaged them, as the fire soon slackened.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The National Railroad Convention assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon to receive the report of the Committee appointed yesterday to prepare rates for Government transportation. The result may be briefly stated as follows:

On all roads or distances over fifty miles, adopting the classification of the four Atlantic Trunk lines, it was agreed that a deduction of ten per cent. should be made from their regular tariff rates on all supplies on material transported for Government account, with the proviso that in no case shall these rates exceed for first class freight three cents per ton per mile; for second class freight two and three-quarter cents per mile per ton; for third class freight two and a quarter cents per ton per mile; for fourth class freight one and three quarter cents per mile per ton.

After a full discussion, the report was unanimously adopted. The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling, and the public will readily perceive when the extreme pressure of private business upon the roads incident to the large export of domestic produce is considered, that the companies have met the views of the Government in a spirit of great liberality.

Secretary STANTON having yesterday suggested the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Convention with whom he might confer from time to time, Messrs. CORNING, FELTON and JEWETT were appointed such Committee. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

STATE PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED.

The following prisoners of State will be released on the 22d inst., by order of the War Department, on their parole of honor to render no aid or comfort to the enemies in hostility to the Government of the United States, in accordance with the terms of the Executive Order, No. 1, of the War Department, dated Feb. 14, 1862, in reference to political prisoners:

From Fort Lafayette.

W. T. Costa,	Rutson Maury,
Guy J. Hopkins,	E. M. Jones,
David N. Waddle,	Geo. Julius,
Geo. W. Jones,	J. Garnett Guthrie,
N. S. Reneau,	Chris. Lederidge,
J. M. Ogden,	J. M. Rikers,
Theo. O. Leary,	Thos. Matthews,
Robert Buckby,	David Chall,
C. H. Marriott,	Richard Lewis,
Thos. Quixley,	Isaiah Butler,
John Haigins,	Patrick Brady,
G. R. Burnett,	Thos. Brookbunk,
Wm. Smith,	R. C. Holland,
Robt. M. Raisen,	J. P. Swain,
Edward C. Cotterell,	Wm. Grosse,
E. H. McGubbin,	J. H. Weaver,
J. L. Coleman,	A. Strong,
J. R. Runnell,	J. Smith,
P. O'Brien,	Wm. Perry.
A. Thompson,	

From Fort Warren.

J. R. Barbour,	J. R. Flanders,
B. Burton,	W. W. Karr,
R. S. Freeman,	A. De Costa,
J. A. Douglass,	Wm. H. Windor,
P. F. Newton,	R. S. Guisen,
G. Schackleford,	S. F. Newton,
F. D. Flanders,	E. Giben,
James Brown,	Parker H. French,
Edward Brown,	E. C. Myatt,
Ed. O'Neil,	Geo. Van Ameringe,
Wm. St. George,	J. English,
Charles Keene,	Wm. G. Hamson,
Wm. H. Gutchell,	Robert M. Deanison,
J. Hanson Thomas,	Wm. T. McCune and
T. F. Rouin,	H. M. Warfield.

THE PROPOSED SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.

It is believed that no information has been received here other than that brought by the Norfolk steamboat, in relation to the reported proposed surrender of Nashville.

MEDALS FOR THE ARMY.

The Senate bill recently introduced, proposing to confer medals on meritorious private soldiers excites much comment in military circles. The objection to it, however, is, that it omits to similarly reward the officers, the general argument being that there should be no distinction among all who deserve such an acknowledgment of gallant conduct.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Congress having declined to make an appropriation to facilitate the arrangements of the Executive Committee for the World's Fair, including the chartering of a vessel to convey to London American products, as recommended by the President, the Committee are unable to proceed further in the premises, and to-day adjourned. Exhibitors are, therefore, thrown entirely on their own resources.

THE SPHERE OF HIS DUTIES EXTENDED.

Gen. PORTER, the present Provost-Marshal of Washington, has been appointed Marshal of the Army of the Potomac; in other words, the sphere of his duties has been extended.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented he following:

"That, entertaining the deepest sympathy and condolence with the President in his recent affliction, it is resolved that the Senate do now adjourn."

This was unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Homestead bill, reported from the Committee on the Public Lands, coming up, the question pending being to recommit the same with instructions to report instead the Bounty Land Warrant bill, Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called Mr. WASHBURNE to the Chair, and taking the floor, spoke against the motion.

No further proceedings were had on the above subject.

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, as follows:

That, entertaining the deepest sentiments of condolence with the President and his family in their present affliction, in the death of his son, that the House now adjourn.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, That, in view of the afflicting event, the Commissioner of Public Buildings be requested to omit the illumination of the Public Buildings to-morrow night.

The resolution, as thus amended, passed.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rumored Offer of Gen. Johnston to Surrender Nashville—A Large Amount of Rebel Government Stores There—Progress of Operations Against Savannah.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following dispatch:

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Professor PAUL EVE arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning, *and that Gen. Johnston had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender Nashville on condition that private property would be respected.* No answer was received, but the majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. A large number of persons had left the city. Thirteen thousand Federal troops were stationed at Fort Donelson and 2,000 were at Clarksville. *The river was rising, so that the gunboats of the enemy could reach Nashville.* A large amount of Government stores will fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of the rolling stock will probably be saved.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of Wednesday, after quoting from the Associated Press dispatches of Sunday, thinks that it is more than probable Fort Donelson has fallen.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

" RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Congress met to-day. In the Senate, Vice-President STEVENS was in the Chair.

R. M. T. HUNTER was elected President *pro tem.*

JAMES H. NASH, of South Carolina, was elected Clerk.

The following Senators were absent; Messrs. BAYD, of Alabama; BUANETT, of Kentucky; SIMS, of Louisiana, and PHELPS, of Mississippi.

There was one Georgia vacancy in consequence of Mr. TOOMBS declining.

In the House, Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, was elected Speaker, and Mr. EMMET DICKINSON, of Georgia, Clerk.

OPERATIONS AT SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

The Savannah *Morning News* has a special dispatch from Charleston, saying that the Captain of the schooner *Theodore*, captured on Friday by the Yankees in Bull Bay, has escaped. He says that the Yankees would capture and destroy Savannah this week, and Charleston soon afterwards.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the Federal vessels are gaining ground in their efforts to reach the main channel of the river, and that the attack would not be much longer delayed.

A private dispatch states that all was quiet yesterday morning at 10 o'clock."

REVELATIONS OF A UNION PRISONER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 21.

One of the released prisoners, who has been confined at Richmond seven months, gives unmistakable evidence of the fact of a strong Union organization at Richmond. The Union men claim to be 3,000 strong, and say that they are eagerly waiting and longing for an opportunity to fling out the Stars and Stripes.

Out of seventeen fortifications erected around Richmond, only one is armed, and the city could be taken easily.

Desperate efforts were making to get recruits for the army. The Secessionists admitted that, unless they could secure the services of every male Virginian between eighteen and sixty years of age, they must yield Virginia in thirty days.

The Union men have leagues regularly organized, with signs and passwords.

Many acts of kindness were shown, at every possible opportunity, to the prisoners.

Our informant had a handsome gold guard-chain presented to him by some ladies. The gift was accompanied with an anonymous note, in which was expressed the hope "that the links in the chain of the Union would soon be more firmly united than ever."

Union men also informed the released prisoner that the army at Manassas was falling back; that from three to four regiments were daily arriving at Richmond, and that the Tennesseeans were going to Tennessee, and the Carolinians and others to their respective States.

He also understood that only some thirty regiments would remain at Manassas.

The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had a most disheartening effect at Richmond, but cheered the hopes of the Unionists, who say they want it to be known by the Federal Government that they are ready to welcome the old flag and fight for it.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The *Adelaide* brought down from Baltimore this morning the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment. They will be temporarily encamped on the beach. Other regiments are shortly expected.

A flag of truce to Craney Island this afternoon took several passengers down and brought back the crew of the steamer *Fingal*, which ran the blockade of Savannah some time since with a valuable cargo; the Captain and crew of the light-ship, before reported as having gone ashore during the last severe storm, and the crew of a British schooner which also ran into Savannah.

The steamer *Georgia* has arrived at Fortress Monroe—she has on board the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment.

Another French gunboat is coming up the river.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat, Breath and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchical Troches."

"Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat, But from a moderate use of the Troches I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience.

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A. B.
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it in place, and imparting a most beautiful gloss, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all the druggists.

To be satisfied with the purchase of a Sewing-Machine, those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker Stitch and the Shuttle or Lock Stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

J. C. Rushton's Perfumed Camphor Ice, with Glycerine, a valuable remedy for Chapped Hands, Lips, Fever Sores, &c. Wholesale and retail at J. CLEMENT RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 84.—Feb. 19, 1862.
16, 13, 74, 32, 3, 38, 18, 26, 72, 11, 17, 28, 54.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 87.—Feb. 21, 1862.
21, 43, 55, 4, 37, 49, 6, 44, 48, 71, 66, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 88.—Feb. 21, 1862.
24, 78, 43, 2, 47, 58, 27, 57, 10, 16, 51, 42, 68, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 35.—Feb, 21, 1862.
8, 25, 53, 35, 75, 78, 9, 47, 58, 3, 39, 31, 28, 1.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 155.—Feb. 21, 1862.
45, 61, 30, 2, 36, 43, 26, 55, 19, 53, 52, 12.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

FLAGS,
GILT BALLS, EAGLES,
POLES AND ORNAMENTS,
AT
HOJER & GRAHAM'S, NO. 97 DUANE-ST.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY SUN
Is sent to subscribers regularly every morning,
BY MAIL, FOR $3 A YEAR.
Direct to MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of the *Sun*,
NEW-YORK CITY.

CHILDREN'S ARMLETS,
One, two, and three dollars a pair, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

MISSES' NECKLACES,
One, two, and three dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

MOTHERS—THE CROUP.—A FREE APPLICation of BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT upon the throat and chest, gives quick and certain relief, the child recovers before the doctor arrives. Dépôt, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and druggists generally. Price, 25 cents.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS
Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GLORIOUS UNION VICTORIES.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS AND LANTERNS.
HADFIELD'S AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st.,
Between Broadway and Nassau sts.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 9 stamps.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *vid* Southampton and Hamburg per United States steamer TEUTONIA, and for Ireland *vid* Queenstown per the EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ A. M. N. B.—All mails will be closed THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, noon.
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A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

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In celebration of the Birth of the Great and Good Washington, the Father of his Country, and of
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Of our Army and Navy in the South and West, over
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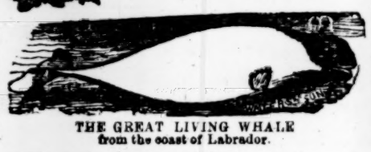

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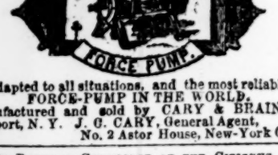

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UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 30 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1862.

A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, will be held in this City on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., in honor of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, and to celebrate in a fitting manner the recent brilliant victories of the Union forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion.

The meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute, at 7 o'clock P. M. His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, will preside.

A salute of thirty-four guns will be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

It is respectfully requested that the National Flag be displayed on public buildings, the shipping in port, and private residences during the day.

The guests of the Committee from other States will be received at the Fifth-av. Hotel, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Addresses from several distinguished speakers may be expected. The Committee trust that the health of Lieut.-Gen. Scott will permit him to be present. Other arrangements will be announced hereafter. By order.
S. DRAPER, Chairman Com. of Arrangem'ts.
HAMILTON FISH, Chairman Union D. Com.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary Com. of Arr.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Sec'y. U. D. Com.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXLII.] CONTENTS. [MARCH, 1862.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The March of the Turks—Demolition of Zigeth—Sacking the Camp—Map of the Turkish Empire—The Bosphorus—Conflict in the Caucasus—Constantinople—The Slave Market—The Return from Scio—The Title-Deed of the Turk.
A SUMMER REMINISCENCE.
HOW THE DUTCH ARE TAKING HOLLAND.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—View in Amsterdam—Water-Mill at Halfweg—Over Meerenburg—North Holland Gig—Helder—Gateway at Wesp—Adolph Van Gelder—Leaning Tower at Delf—A Small Team—A Big Team—A Fuil Team—Skaters—Doorway of Peter's House—Peter's Chair—North Holland Farm-House.
THE CHIROPODIST; A STORY OF THE WATERING-PLACES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Trenton Falls—At Saratoga—Niagara.
CURED.
ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
CHAPTER XLI. How can I save him?
CHAPTER XLII. John Kenneby goes to Hamworth.
CHAPTER XLIII. John Kenneby's Courtship.
CHAPTER XLIV. Showing how Lady Mason could be very Noble.
ILLUSTRATIONS—John Kenneby and Mrs. Dockwrath—The Confession.
AN ORTHOPTERIAN DEFENSE.
A DRAWN GAME. By FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.
A SOLDIER'S LETTER.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
EARLY SECESSIONISTS.
SHE BRONZE STATUE.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXIX. In the Departments of Seine, Loire and Styx, (Inférieur.)
CHAPTER XXX. Returns to old Friends.
ILLUSTRATIONS—En avant—At the Sick Man's Door.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY. By Miss MULOCK.
FISH CULTURE.
THE ARTILLERIST.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU.
EDITOR'S DRAWER—With eight illustrations.
ASTRONOMY—With eleven illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR MARCH.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Bridal Toilet—Undress Jacket—Under-Sleeves.

During the present year HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE will contain the following Serial Tales, by the foremost Novelists of the day:
"ORLEY FARM." By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.
"THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP." By WM. M THACKERAY.
"MISTRESS AND MAID." By DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

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Ample arrangements have been made for papers in every department of the Magazine. J. ROSS BROWNE, who is now traveling in Europe, will furnish a series of articles, illustrated by himself, describing his journey through Norway. These will be commenced in an early number. Mr. LOSSING will continue the series of papers upon events in our National History which have not been treated in detail by our standard historians. The Personal Sketches of Eminent Americans, by Dr. WYNNE, will comprise anecdotes and reminiscences of most of the men who have acquired an acknowledged representative position in our Literature and Science.

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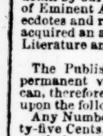

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FEBRUARY 22D,
AND FLAG-RAISING AT THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, corner of 4th and Macdougal sts. (Messrs. Clarke and Fanning, Rectors.)

The exercises of Speaking on the part of the Students and reading portions of Washington's Farewell Address, will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Marble Church in 4th-st., (pear the Institute,) at the close of which the STARS AND STRIPES (procured by the students) will be unfurled from the top of the Institute Building. The parents and friends of the pupils are especially invited to attend.
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D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

SPRING FASHIONS.—THE SPRING FASHions, beautifully illustrated and fully described, in MADAME DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, will be ready on or about MONDAY, March 3. The Spring Number will comprise splendid fashion plates, full-sized patterns of the new promenade coat, Madonna sleeve, and child's apron; elegant engravings and valuable information on the Paris Spring Fashions, which will prove invaluable to milliners, dressmakers, mothers, and ladies generally.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, all complete, in a neat pamphlet called THE PATRIOT'S REFEREE. Price five cents. For sale by DION THOMAS, Bookseller, No. 142 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTNING NEWS
FROM THE
CAPITAL, THE CAMP, AND THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

The SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will contain full reports of the CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, from the commencement of the proceedings to the close of the illuminations.

The columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY being kept open to a later hour than those of any other paper published on Sunday, any important event that may transpire in any part of the country within the limits of the telegraphic system, between noon on Saturday and daylight on Sunday morning, are sure to be found in its columns.

If between those hours the Chief Magistrate should die, the Union arms achieve a victory or suffer a defeat, or any other event of vital importance occur, it would inevitably be found in the SUNDAY MERCURY.

In fact, the publishers intend that it shall not only OMIT NOTHING WHICH OTHER NEWSPAPERS CONTAIN, but that it shall CONTAIN WHAT THEY OMIT. In its mail news, foreign correspondence, local intelligence, military and firemen's department, criticisms, humor, romance, and all its special as well as general features, it will be always in the front rank of the best live newspapers of the day.

WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE
LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
FULL AND INTERESTING REPORT
OF THE ANNUAL BALL OF THE "TIGERS"
IN TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

A STORY OF INTENSE INTEREST
COMMENCES IN THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW.

The opening chapters of IMOGENE OR THE MARBLE HEART, by PIERCE EGAN, the popular English Romancist, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow morning. This remarkable story, by an author who has no rival in the department of fiction to which his thrilling productions belong, will create a new sensation in the reading world. It is full of scenes of the most absorbing character; and whoever delights in the vivid creations of a powerful fancy, cannot fail to be charmed with it. That this new feature will give a fresh impetus to the rapidly increasing circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY, is certain, and it is fortunate that the publication of that paper on a new lightning press of extraordinary capacity and power, commences simultaneously with the advent of this splendid romance in its columns.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
EDITIONS FOR THE COUNTRY.

In order to accommodate readers throughout the country, who desire to receive the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER—THE SUNDAY MERCURY—on Sunday morning, editions are issued every Friday evening and Saturday morning, containing the latest intelligence up to the hour of going to press. All the News Agents in North America, have the SUNDAY MERCURY on their counters every Sunday morning.

LATEST NEWS AND ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—The only journal in New-York that has news of all the New-York Regiments in the field, is the SUNDAY MERCURY—THE GREAT

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and couchman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THE NEAT TWO-story and basement cottage house, No. 13 East Baltic-st. Contains gas, water, &c., and is admirably adapted for a small family. The neighborhood is quiet and pleasant in every respect; 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. Possession given at any time. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-story and basement house No. 61 2d-av., near 4th-st., in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. Terms low. Apply to either HENRY R. CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.; WALTER F. BRUSH, No. 36 Front-st.; or WM. JAGGER, Jr., No. 56 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF LAND ON THE southerly side of 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the church-building thereon heretofore occupied by the Church of the Redeemer. Price, $10,000. The building alone cost over $15,000. Apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates-av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house in Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. Or will exchange for plumbers' and gas fitters' materials. Apply to ROBINS & GIBSON, (the owners,) No. 431 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 34th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NO. 57 NORTH Moore-st., with lease of lot; size of house, 25 by 44, 3 stories, brick, belonging to the estate of RALPH I. BUSH, deceased. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a three-story brown-stone front house, 18 feet 8 inches wide. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE LARGE OFFIces, suitable for Insurance Offices, on first floor of building No. 92 Broadway, above Wall-st. Inquire at the office of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, with offices and large warerooom or store and basement, well adapted for the sewing machine or any light manufacturing business, said premises being on the corner of Broome and Mercer sts., including the large second-story room, corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE NO. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank; it will be let separate, if desired, and put in good repair for a good tenant, with counter and shelvings. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, at the above number, from 10 to 3 o'clock up stairs

TO LET—IN DANBURY, CONN., ONE STORE in the centre of business, one of the best stands in the place. Also, one brick store, south part of Main-st., a good stand for the grocery business. Apply to H. ANDREWS, No. 92 Chambers-st., New-York, or WM. H. CLARK, Danbury.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 53 West 11th-st., three doors from 6th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No. 51, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 229 Wooster-st; Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Rent $300. For particulars inquire of WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A VERY NEAT and comfortable house, for one year from 1st May, at only $10 per month, within 15 minutes' walk of ferries, or 5 minutes' walk of a three cent railroad. Address HOME, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSES, NOS. 135 and 137 West 34th-st, containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent of No. 135, $650; of No. 137, $700 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, No. 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR MANUFACTURING purposes, with or without steam-power part of premises No. 17 John-st. Inquire of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., No. 19 John-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 39 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, THE handsome 3-story brick house, No. 321 Fourth-st., near Broadway. For terms, apply at No. 8 Washington-place.

TO LET.—No. 124 NINTH-STREET, NEAR TO 7th and West of Broadway. Inquire of J. WELLER, No. 967 Broadway. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 109 9th-st. Inquire at No. 40 Bond-st., next door to corner of 2d-av.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OF THE BUILDING NO. 147 Duane-st., except the two upper lofts. Apply to C. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE store No. 228 Front-st. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 28th-st.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A charming cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Ferry Landing; decidedly one of the most accessible and desirable locations in the vicinity of New-York; possession at any time. Address S. K. N., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

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PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A fine country residence, with about four acres of ground, situated on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from 26th-st., New-York, with everything in and about the premises to make it desirable for a gentleman and his family accustomed to the luxuries of City life. A large double house, warmed by furnace, and pure spring water carried through the whole building; green-house, stables and carriage-house; ice-house, well filled; fine vegetable garden, and every variety of choice fruits and flowers, and fine shade-trees. Rent, $600. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES DEMEREST, No. 172 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house modern built, and the land and water view splendid. The location is notoriously healthy, convenient to schools, churches and depôt, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant J. Bennett, deceased, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland-st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to HELLEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester County, from 1st of May next; a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with all the modern improvements; has attached a good barn and 2½ acres of land, with an abundance of shade-trees and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Denison, John McGraw, and the undersigned, and of easy access to the City. Apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, An elegant country seat on the Hudson, one hour's ride from the City, and five minutes' walk from the depôt. Splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely-shaded, and magnificent view of the river. Will be let for a first-class hotel, or first-class boarding-house, but private family preferred; or will be sold much below its value, or exchanged for first-class City property. Address W. A. P., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 80x199; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Fine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON OLD-Field Point, Long Island, 30 acres, with English cottage, surrounded by forest trees; all necessary outbuildings; fine lawn, four acres of young orchard of choice fruit; ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, &c. Good beach for bathing, fishing, &c.
G. S. HUTCHINSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTing of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence situated on the hights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-rooms, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 46 feet square, with an extension also necessary out-buildings. Apply to E. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOTEL BOARDING OR WATER Cure—FISHKILL LANDING.—Will sell or rent to a responsible party on accommodating terms, a large new house; will accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; range, baths, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house and two acres of ground. For plan and sketch, apply to C. L. CHURCH, No. 527 Hudson-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary outbuildings. This is a complete gentleman's seat, and the health of this location is unsurpassed on the river.
HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A LIFETIME TO PAY—A VALUAble country residence and choice farm of 85 acres, about 5 miles from Nyack, 1 from the river and 2 from steamboat landing. A semi-annual sum properly secured during the life of a person of middle age will be taken in payment. Address R. S. C., Box No. 3,984 Post-office.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., AN ELIGIBLE residence for sale or rent on favorable terms. House with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; 5 minutes' walk from depot of railroad connecting with New-York many times a day. For further particulars, inquire of M. W. DODD, Bookseller, 506 Broadway

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VILLA RESIdence, at Claremont, N. J., 2¾ miles from the ferry; lot 50x220; house, (frame, filled in with brick,) 22x48; wing, (half story,) 16x22. Three stage lines pass very near to the house. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HARlem Railroad, eight miles above White Plains, half a mile from depôt, 18 acres of land, beautifully laid out; plenty of fruit, house large and in prime order. Will be sold for less than cost of improvements. Apply to O. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 18 acres, under cultivation, with fine house, outbuildings, &c., in complete order, three-quarters of a mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSIDE HOTEL, 2d-st., at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, ten other houses, rent from $200 to $500, handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage with one acre of land, containing shrubbery and all kinds of fruits; three miles below Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $800. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 111 Front-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED EQUAL TO new on the receipt of 25 cents in stamps or otherwise. Gold Pen and Silver Case, $1 50; Bank Pen and Holder, $1 25. Warranted in every particular. Orders by mail promptly attended to. E. S. JOHNSON, 15 Maiden-lane.

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Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 33 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy Protestant girl, with City and Brooklyn references, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month, City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG, RESpectable German girl wants a situation in an American family to do chamberwork and sewing, and understands hair-dressing. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 44 Essex-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER. —A Protestant young woman wishes to engage as above; is a good chambermaid and very good laundress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to go in the country; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 417 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; or would do first-class washing in any family; is willing and obliging. Also a young girl as nurse and chambermaid and sewing; has City references. Call for this week at No. 136 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can give twelve years' City references. Call or address No. 50 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 323 3d-av., corner 25th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference given. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine ironing; private family preferred; best of City reference given. Call, or address, at No. 160 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored young woman, lately from Baltimore, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; or can take a laundress' place; is neat and tidy. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable, neat and experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will go as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook, a respectable and trustworthy woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; excellent reference can be had in this City. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st.; ring the bell nextr the jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED French cook a situation in a private family; understands French and English cooking to perfection; has the best of references, and will not object to the country; can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, pastries, &c.; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good reference given; no objection to go to the country. Call corner 7th-av. and 17th-st., in the butcher store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the washing; best references. Call at No. 202 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED WOman wishes a situation as above; is an excellent cook, baker of bread and pastry; can be well recommended. call at Ackermans', No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman desires a situation as cook; has the best of old country testimonials. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, at Bookham & Bedell's Agency, No. 349 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; best reference. Call at No. 456 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 19.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook; understands baking and soups, &c.; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references for honesty and sobriety; can be seen at No. 126 7th-av., in the fancy store, till engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations together, one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 19th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, pastry; or thorough laundress; does fluting and shirts in first-class families; wages $5 to $10; city or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle aged woman, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of references given as to character and capacity. Please call at No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker, can cut and fit perfectly and do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference; wages $2 per month or $5 per week. Address A. C., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a competent dressmaker, by the day or week. Can do all family sewing. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.-place, second floor.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERman woman wishes a situation in an American family, as nurse; will take the entire charge of one or two children; is competent to teach them the German language; has the best references; will also do waiting and chamberwork. Call at No. 142 Elm-st., near Grand-st., Room No. 13.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a Protestant young woman a situation as nurse or chambermaid; understands French fluting, and does up muslins nicely; has the best city reference. Call at No. 311 West 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has best of City references. Call at No. 290 East 9th-st., cor. Avenue A, for two days. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and general family seamstress wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. No objections to go as baby nurse. Is required. City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable person, who is a good seamstress, as seamstress and to take care of children; has lived several years in her last place; City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the rear, or address S. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVing a machine, is desirous of obtaining employment; she can do all kinds of sewing quickly and neatly; would go out or take it to her home to do it. Unexceptionable reference given. Address M. E. H., Station E, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a young English lady's maid in a very high family; is a first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., near 8th-av. City reference.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week, as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference given. Call at No. 45 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING DONE UP NEATLY TO ORder, by an experienced person, in her own house, and is willing to go out to work. Call at No. 113 East 4th-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, R. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity, by a young man, Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address J. W. N., No. 232 3d-av., third floor, front.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED by a married man, a situation where he can have a house; finally understands farming, gardening, grooming, driving, milking and raising of poultry well; wages moderate, and good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, or 459 8th-av.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of green-houses and grapery; has the best of references as to capability, &c.; is not afraid of work. No one need apply unless those who want a good man, and willing to give good pay. Address F. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a smart intelligent colored boy, who can bring the best of City references from his last employers. Address Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can procure the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 85 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN HONEST, ACTIVE AND intelligent boy, 15 or 16 years of age, to attend upon a gentleman traveling through Europe. An American preferred. Address J. B. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO fully understands the money business; must be a good judge of currency; satisfied at present with a moderate salary. Address BROKER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, with name and references.

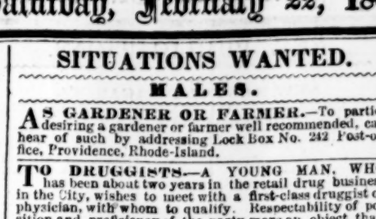
SALESMEN.—WANTED, BY A JOBBING HAT, Cap and straw goods house, two or three good salesmen. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the sale of Window Shades and Upholstery Goods, to go to an Eastern city. Address P., stating terms and references, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO DO the work of a plain, small family; any person wishing a good home will find this a good opportunity. Inquire for two weeks at No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS FOR A STEAM railroad, three porters for wholesale stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES,
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES.

To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm, that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $5,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with, J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of "NEW BROOM BLACK SILK," which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS, PRINTS, TICKS, &c., AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that will defy all competition!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAVING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling the goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most favorable one to all merchants. LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS, in consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & Co.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 68c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FINANCIAL.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Subscribing bondholders of the Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to deposit their bonds, with receipts for 10 per cent. advance, with the Committee, preparatory to sale and reorganization. Bonds must be surrendered before the sale, which is the 21st of March, at No. 12 Wall-st.
R. BAYARD, Chairman, &c

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES

Received on deposit at PAR.
COUPONS OF 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, Due Feb. 19, CASHED OR COLLECTED, FREE OF CHARGE, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

SHEPHERD KNAPP,	CYRUS CURTISS,
THS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	THOMAS HOPE,
A. C. KINGSLAND,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
RICHARD IRVIN,	EDMUND M. YOUNG,
FRANCIS HALL,	GEORGE MOSLE,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
WM. CHAMBERLAIN,	HUGH N. CAMP.*

* To fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. H. Sand, Esq.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities. Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, GREAT WESTern, New-York, Pacific, Sun and Union Insurance Scrip for sale, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, Inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twenty feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition of extending Church-st. to Battery-place. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of
FANCY PAPER LANTERNS
for
ILLUMINATIONS,
For sale by
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,
to close the estate of Geo. Griffin, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Daniel Lord and Daniel D. Lord, executors of Geo. Griffin—

BEACH-STREET—No. 20, fronting on Hudson-square.
10TH-STREET—No. 255 East, near 1st av.
19TH-STREET—No. 5 East, stable and lot of ground, near 5th-av.
WEST 26TH-STREET—8 lots on north side, running through to 27th-st. Full size.
WEST 27TH-STREET—3 lots north side, running through to 28th-st, 24.10½x98.7, near 7th-av.
Eight 1st mtg. 7 per cent. bds. Hudson R. R. Co., $1,000 each.
Eight 6 p. c. mtg. bds. N. Y. & N. H. R., $1,000 each.
Four 6 p. c. bds. of the N. Y. Central R. Co., $1,000 each.
242 shs. capital stock N. J. R. and Trans. Co., $50.
120 shs. capital stock N. Y. & N. H. R. Co., $50.
22 shs. capital stock Bank of America, $100.
200 shs. capital stock Bank of Commerce, $100.
250 shs. capital stock American Exchange Bank, $100.

For further particulars see legal advertisements in *Evening Post* and maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

BY WHITTEMORE & HAZELL—STORE, No. 158 Broadway.
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.
We will sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 12 o'clock M. at the Phenix Yard, Brooklyn, (by order and under the direction of Messrs. E. H. Owen and Henry H. Elliott, United States Prize Commissioners,) the entire cargo of brig *Sarah Starr*, comprising:
1,458 barrels spirits turpentine.
131 barrels crude turpentine.
420 barrels resin.
298 lbs. beeswax.
1 box hardware.
Terms cash.

N. B.—In consequence of Saturday being devoted to the celebration of the natal anniversary of the Father of our Country, and of the late Union victories, the above sale is hereby postponed to
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
at the same time and place.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE United States *vs.* the brig *Sarah Starr* and cargo, captured as a prize.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States of the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause, on the 13th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 22d day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phenix Yard, in the City of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,358 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 131 barrels of crude turpentine, 420 barrels of resin, 298 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity thereof more or less. The terms of sale will be cash.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1862.

E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, the 24th of February instant, at the same hour and place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.

E. H. OWEN,
H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCtion, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent—

PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,895 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.

CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satiner, blankets, &c.

SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., in the village of Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., half a mile from the Harlem Railroad depot, and 34 miles from the City of New-York, the Homestead Farm of the late Benjamin E. Hays. The said farm fronts on two main roads, contains between 60 and 70 acres of well divided plow, meadow and wood land; on the premises are a modern farm-house and outbuildings, orchards of choice fruit, good water, &c.; and is in a healthy location; in the immediate neighborhood are churches, schools, post-office, &c.; several trains stop at the depot daily. Sale positive, without reserve. By order of
DAVID HAYS, Executor.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—AT AUCtion, on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order, No. 22 West Washington Place; a most desirable neighborhood. House 22 by 42; lot 90 feet. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., comprising desirable styles direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, feather-beds, blankets, comforters, 21 new and second-hand Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, and kitchenware.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 5:15 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

FEBRUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 22, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 24, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Feb. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Feb. 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 27, 2:20 P. M.	Friday, Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
Friday, Feb. 28, 2:45 P. M.	Saturday, March 1, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 3, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 4, 10 A. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

MACHINERY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Morgan sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS,
SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS
FOR
ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Particularly designed and adapted for the WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.
JOSEPH COLWELL,
Proprietor.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr.,
Superintendent.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

COAL, &c.

RED AND WHITE ASH COALS, PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be pure articles; also, Cannel and Liverpool, all at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.
P. S.—A lot of Cumberland coal just received.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public appreciation, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free every where. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $47 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES (IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges in Passing or Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CHINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is instantaneous. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. 🖙 See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. Sold by S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL Estate, (with or without the stand,) established for a number of years. Apply at No. 321 6th-av.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FEB. 22, 1862.

In commemoration of Washington's Birthday, there will be an Oration and Grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

under the auspices of the

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

The proceeds will be devoted to the aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

ORATION—By Rev. F. C. EWER, of California, at 2 o'clock P. M.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—By Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Regiment; and National Airs by the Full Band.

GRAND CONCERT, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

By the FULL BAND and DRUM CORPS of the SEVENTH REGIMENT.

And the following eminent artists:

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
MR. LEWIS SCHREIBER,
MR. S. DREWS.

TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at Messrs. Frith, Pond & Co.'s Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; Messrs. Brower & Bros., Stationers, No. 295 Broadway; J. R. Sibell, No. 12 Wall-st.; and at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment.

PROGRAMME
OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,
February 22, 1862,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Corporation of the City of New-York will celebrate the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of our Country, on Saturday, the 22d day of February, 1862, by the following observances:

A National Salute will be fired at sunrise, at the equestrian statue of Washington, Union-square, and at sunset at the City Hall Park.

The bells throughout the City will be rung from noon until 1 o'clock. The bells of Trinity Church will chime the National airs and other music between the same hours.

The Mayor and Common Council, and officers of the City Government, will review the military at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the City Hall.

The following exercises will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

First—Music—By Wallace's full Band.

Second—PRAYER—By Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Third—READING WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—By George H. Moore, Esq., Secretary of the Historical Society.

Fourth—ORATION—By Hon. George Bancroft.

Fifth—THE NATIONAL AIRS WILL BE SUNG—By one of our most effective Glee Clubs.

Sixth—BENEDICTION—By Rev. Dr. Potts.

Our fellow-citizens are respectfully requested to suspend business, and to observe the day as a holiday, as well in commemoration of the Birthday of WASHINGTON as in response to the recent glorious victories which have crowned the arms of our Union.

The flags will be displayed from all the public buildings, and the citizens and masters of vessels in port are requested to display their flags from their houses and vessels during the day.

The City Hall and public buildings in the Park will be illuminated, and all citizens are requested to illuminate their stores and houses in the evening.

JAMES REED,
HENRY SMITH,
FRANCIS L. A. BOOLE,
ISAAC DAYTON,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
JACOB M. LONG,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
THOMAS STEPHENSON,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee of Board of Councilmen.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH, Secretary.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

To enable those who desire to comply with the recommendation of the President of the United States, to celebrate the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, the undersigned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES agree to close their respective offices on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.
The Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co., by Charles Dennis, V. P.
The Sun Mut. Ins. Co., by M. H. Grinnell, President.
The Orient Mut. Ins. Co., by Leopold Bierwirth, Pres.
The Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co., by Ellwood Walter, Pres.
The Columbian Ins. Co., by B. C. Morris, Pres.
The Pacific Mut. Ins. Co., by Alfred Edwards, Pres.
The Neptune Ins. Co., by J. P. Tappan, Pres.
The Great Western Ins. Co., by Jas. F. Cox, 2d V. P.
The Washington Ins. Co., by G. Henry Koop, Pres.
The New-York Mut. Ins. Co., by P. Satterthwaite, P.
The Union Mut. Ins. Co., by F. S. Lathrop, Pres.
The Commercial Mut. Ins. Co., by D. Drake Smith, P.

CELEBR

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

[Continued from First Page.]

Iowa, and the Eleventh and Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiments, had a sharp engagement, with a very brilliant success. In front of them was the outer breastwork of the enemy, and this it was determined to storm. About 3 o'clock, a heavy body of men was thrown forward as skirmishers, between whom and the rebels there ensued an exchange of compliments of a very exciting nature. Finally, after fighting an hour or so, with no great damage to either party, the Iowa Second rushed forward, charged the breastwork, on a run, and with a tremendous cheer swarmed over the top, and carried it with the bayonet. They were soon after supported by the rest of the column, and the rebels were driven into their next line by a savage fire of musketry that swept them down by scores.

The whole operation was exceedingly brilliant, and reflects high credit upon Gen. SMITH, who personally superintended the operation, exposed himself precisely as if he had been a private soldier, and was among the first to mount the breastwork. The whole thing was accomplished in the face of immense odds, and with a comparatively small loss—the number of killed and wounded would not probably exceed sixty or seventy men.

Soon after the taking of this work, batteries were brought up, a rebel gun was silenced that had persistently, but with no effect, been playing all the afternoon on the National lines, and preparations were completed for a renewal of hostilities, in the morning, upon the next line of breastworks.

Thus ended the bloodiest day of all in the history of the siege of Fort Donelson. No day has ever before seen in this war a conflict more determined, or an endurance more unyielding. There was at no time a doubt as to the result, or a heart that quailed as it entered the lines, where the bullets fell like a hailstorm. Even the sight of the savage wounds, or the still more sickening one of the ghastly faces of the dead, seemed to have no effect upon our men. It did not unnerve or unman them. They fought on just as tranquilly as though the hideous Angel of Death had been a thousand leagues away. When a man was wounded his comrades would help him to the rear, and then return instantly to their position, and resume their fighting as if nothing had happened. Of cases of individual daring there were a multitude, some of which I hope to present in another letter.

All the regiments fought gallantly, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. The Kentucky regiment which retreated has but lately been recruited; the men are undisciplined, and lack that confidence in themselves and each other which is obtained by military training. The Forty-fifth Illinois is also accused of having made a rather precipitate and unwarranted retreat, but probably they have sufficient reasons to satisfy themselves at least, and possibly the public.

The next morning, Sunday, Gen. BUCKNER, commander of the fort, to the great astonishment of everybody sent out a request for a cessation of hostilities until noon, that some arrangement might be agreed upon for a surrender of the position. Gen. GRANT required an unconditional surrender, and this, after some grumbling on the part of the rebel commander, was agreed to. Soon after the Stars and Stripes were floating from the parapet of the fort, and swung gracefully a little later from the cupola of the Court-house, in the little town of Dover.

The correspondence which passed between Gen. GRANT and BUCKNER was spicy in some respects, but has probably been ere this given you by telegraph, so I will not repeat it.

APPEARANCE OF FORT DONELSON.

The first thing that strikes one upon entering Fort Donelson, is its immense strength. Fort Henry was thought to be almost a Gibraltar, but its strength is weakness when compared to that of Donelson. Along Dover, the Cumberland River runs nearly north. A half mile or so below, it makes a short bend to the west for some hundred yards or so, and then turns again, and pursues its natural course due north. Right in this bend on the left bank of the river and commanding it to the north, are two water batteries, side by side, and nearly down to the water's edge.

The main battery has nine guns, all looking straight down the river. The left-hand gun is a 10-inch columbiad—the rest are 32-pounders. The other battery has three guns—the middle one a formidable rifled 64-pound columbiad—the others 64-pound howitzers. All these guns are protected by breastworks of immense thickness, the tops of which are composed of coffee sacks filled with earth. Back of these batteries the shore rises with a pretty steep ascent till it forms a hill whose top is nearly or quite 100 feet above the water. On the top of this hill is Fort Donelson, an irregular work which incloses about 100 acres. The only guns in the Fort are four light siege guns, a 12-pound howitzer, two 24-pound guns, and one 64-pound howitzer. West of the Fort, in the direction of the place occupied by Gen. GRANT, and south towards Gen. MCCLERNAND's position, the country is a succession of hills. For several hundred yards around the Fort the timber has all been cut down so as to afford a fair sweep for the Confederate guns. Surrounding the whole Fort and town and distant from the former about a mile, is a trench for riflemen, which runs completely around from the river bank above Dover almost to a point near the river some distance below the water batteries. Directly west of the Fort, and within the rifle pit, are formidable abattis, which would render an advance from that direction almost an impossibility.

Soon after entering the fort, we found that Gen. PILLOW had been in command, but, in company with Gen. FLOYD, had that morning made a precipitate retreat up the Cumberland upon a rebel transport. Accompanying FLOYD was his brigade, consisting of the Fifty-first and Fifty-seventh Regiments Virginia Infantry; all the rest of the garrison, some 12,000 men, remained, and were captured. The number of guns captured was about 146,—all of which were batteries of light artillery, except the heavy guns mounted in the fort and water batteries. There were also from ten to fifteen thousand stand of small arms, the larger part of which are shot-guns, rifles and flint-lock muskets.

The regiments which surrendered were as follows:

Col. GANTT' Battalion, Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, 600 men.
Forrest's Brigade, Louisiana Cavalry, 1,100 men.
Forty-ninth Tennessee Infantry, Col. BAILEY.
Thirtieth Tennessee, Col. J. M. HEAD.
Fifty-third Tennessee, Col. VORHEES.
Fiftieth Tennessee, Col. ABERNATHY.
Tenth Tennessee, Col. HIEMAN.
First Battalion, Col. COLMS.
Fifty-first Tennessee, Col. SUGGS.
Fourteenth Mississippi, Col. ——.
Fourth Mississippi, Col. DEAKE.
Third Mississippi, Col. ——.
Twentieth Mississippi, Col. ——.
Twentieth Kentucky, Col, ——.
Third Tennessee, Col. BROWN.
One Alabama regiment, Col. HUGHES.
Second Kentucky, Col. ——.

There were in addition to this force a large number of field batteries, and three companies that worked the water batteries, commanded respectively by Captains ROSS, BEAUMONT and GRAHAM.

The troops were mainly in citizens' clothes, their only military insignia being black stripes on their pants. Many of the officers had the regular gray uniform, while others wore the army blue, the only difference from the United States style being in the great profusion of gold lace.

In conversation with many of the officers and men, I learn that a majority of the Tennessee regiments enlisted for twelve months, and since they have been in service have not received a cent of pay, but have been obliged to defray their own expenses from the beginning. Their hatred of PILLOW and FLOYD is bitter, as it is thought that these worthies deserted them in a most cowardly manner. The feeling was so strong against FLOYD that several of the Confederate soldiers fired at him as he was leaving, and it is asserted by many that he was killed. FLOYD some time since proved himself a thief, and now has shown himself, in addition, a coward.

Last evening and to-day, the troops are being embarked on the transports and sent down the river. What disposition will be made of them I do not know.

The loss of the rebels is not exactly known, but is undoubtedly severe. Every house in Dover was filled with dead and wounded; and from this and other circumstances it is probably not far from the truth to estimate their loss as fully equal to ours, and quite probably greater. The rebels, during the three days, succeeded in capturing quite a large number of National soldiers—in all, probably from 60 to 100. When FLOYD and PILLOW left, they took all the prisoners with them, and they are now probably caged at Nashville.

Among the wounded whose names I have been able to obtain, are the following:

Col. Lawler, 18th Illinois, shot through arm.
Col. J. A. Logan, 31st Illinois, shot through shoulder.
Capt. D. H. Brush, 18th Ill., shot through shoulder.
Lieut. White, Co. D, 8th Missouri, severely.
Capt. Lawler, Co. D, 18th Illinois, severely.
Capt. Crews, Co. G, 18th Illinois, severely.
Capt. Dillon, Co. C, 18th Illinois, severely.
Capt. Reid, Co. E, 18th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Wilson, Co. B, 18th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Towle, Co. D, 18th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Churchill, Co. A, 11th Illinois, hip.
Lieut. Duncan, Co. H, 11th Illinois, badly.
Lieut. Murray, Co. G, 11th Illinois, three places.
Capt. Rose, Co. G, 11th Illinois, leg.
Lieut. Wilcox, Co. B, 11th Illinois, badly.
Lieut. Dean, Co. B, 11th Illinois, badly.
Capt. McKee, Co. C, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Andrews, Co. D, 11th Illinois, badly.
Lieut. Blackstone, Co. I, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Carter, Co. K, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Kenyon, Co. K, 11th Illinois, missing.
Capt. Bernard, Co. I, 20th Illinois, badly.
Adjutant Copehart, 31st Illinois, badly wounded.
Lieut. King, Co. B, 20th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut. Jones, 17th Illinois, mortally.
Capt. Clowton, 2d Iowa, badly.
Lieut. Holmes, Co. A, 2d Iowa.
Lieut. Ensign, 2d Iowa.
Lieut. Archdeacon, 20th Illinois, leg broken.
Lieut. King, 20th Illinois, slightly.
Lieut.-Colonel Ransom, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. McKee, 11th Illinois, slightly.
Capt. Carter, 11th Illinois, badly.

This is all I have been able to obtain. By to-morrow, lists will be made out, and details can be given with accuracy. GALWAY.

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 21.

Two thousand two hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived here this morning. More are expected to-morrow.

THE CAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

An Immense Amount of Army Supplies Found There.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

Gen. HALLECK has sent the following dispatch to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

"Clarksville is taken, with supplies enough for our army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by Gen. C. F. SMITH's Division."

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The State Returning to its Allegiance—The Backbone of the Rebellion Broken.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Specials from Cairo to the *Republican* and *Democrat* say that on Tuesday two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to Fort Donelson, and gave themselves up, saying that they had been deceived and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong objections will be raised by the Tennesseeans against the Bowling Green force offering battle at Nashville.

The Provost-Marshal at Clarksville has sent word to Gen. GRANT to come up and occupy the town at once. The officers of the gunboats now lying there represent the Union feeling as very strong. The people state that they had been made to believe that the Union army was entirely composed of Germans and negroes, for abolition purposes; but now that they see it is not, they are anxious to return to their allegiance. Prominent citizens say that a similar feeling will prevail in the whole State in a week.

Gov. HARRIS has called a meeting of the Legislature, next Monday, for the purpose, it is affirmed, of having all the unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled; and Tennessee officers and citizens declare that the State will soon be back in the Union.

Gens. BUCKNER and JOHNSON are still at Fort Donelson.

Gen. COLLUM has sent six nurses and ten surgeons to attend to the wounded at Mound City.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Defeat of Price and McCulloch at Sugar Creek Crossing.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 20.

The following dispatch has been sent by Gen. HALLECK to Gen. MCCLELLAN:

"PRICE, being reinforced by MCCULLOCH's command, made a stand at Sugar Creek (we crossed into Arkansas on the 18th,) and was defeated, after a short engagement, and again fled. Many rebel prisoners were taken, and the arms, which PRICE's men threw away in their flight."

THE "OLD FLAG" IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Gen. HALLECK to-day telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN that Gen. CURTIS has taken Bentonville, Ark.' with a considerable quantity of baggage, &c.

Columbus Not Yet Evacuated.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 21.

Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners have reached here, and are being rapidly forwarded to their destination.

Gen. BUCKNER is expected to-night. It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

A Union scout, who was in Columbus Tuesday night, reports that no preparations were being made for the evacuation of that place. Fourteen steamers, with steam up, were at the wharf. A salute was fired, indicating the arrival of a General and reinforcements from the South.

The celebration to-morrow will be the grandest and most extensive affair ever seen in the West.

The Alleged Arrest of Gen. Buckner for Treason.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 21.

The *Journal* was misinformed with regard to the *capias* reported issued by Judge CATRON for the arrest of Gen. BUCKNER. He is under indictment, but it is not probable that the civil authorities will demand him from the military authorities.

THE EXECUTION OF GORDON.

SCENES INCIDENT TO HIS LAST MOMENTS

Attempt to Commit Suicide by Taking Strychnine.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Statements of Attending Physicians Clergymen and Keepers.

Thirty-five years ago, in the City of Portland a well-to-do couple were gladdened by the birth of a son. The boy, who was delicately made, grew rapidly, and in his earliest years developed unusual vigor of mind, which gave promise of a useful and honorable manhood. At the age of fifteen he manifested suddenly a desire to go to sea. His parents, who had fondly watched his rapid progress at school, demurred, but the boy, already the ruler of the domestic circle, was determined, and to sea he went. His father, Capt. GORDON, had been a seafaring man for many years, and soon recovered from the disappointment which, to the mother, has been a life-long grief, and which was the means by which the son,

NATHANIEL GORDON

attained the disgraceful end, the particulars of which it is our province to lay before our readers to-day.

For several years in the humble sphere of sailor life GORDON did well. His close attention to business, his conscientious fidelity to the interests of his employers his personal freedom from vicious habits endeared him to his friends, and won for him the confidence of the mercantile communities he visited.

He had hardly attained his majority, when the house for which he sailed offered him a command. The height of his ambition up to that hour had been what was now in his possession, but with satisfaction came renewed desire, and he was seized with an eager longing for wealth. To obtain it, he worked with renewed zeal, and it was a matter of remark in Portland that if ability, indomitable energy, and a good reputation would make one's fortune, GORDON was in a fair way to have his secured, and that right speedily.

For several years he remained, steadily at work, in the employ of a well-known shipping firm of Portland, but in 1851 resigned his command, with the intention of visiting California. At this time he was part owner of a fine ship, and had other property, valued at several thousands of dollars. This he disposed of, and went to the "Golden Land," that he might the more speedily heap up treasure to himself. He soon returned, however, and on the homeward journey fell in with certain moneyed parties, whose names are known, and who have disgracefully forsaken the widow and the orphan, who induced him to enter with them upon the horrors and atrocities of

THE SLAVE TRADE,

promising him a certainty of enormous profits, with little risk of detection and certain immunity from punishment. The temptation was great—too great for him to thrust aside—and his consent was given. Some ten years have elapsed since he embarked upon the current, whose tide has finally borne him to disastrous wreck, and it is in evidence that he made four voyages, (possibly more,) two of which were in every way successful, bringing to him and his partners an immense amount of the great desideratum. A third trip was but partially a success, and the fourth is the one of which yesterday's execution was the final result. Very many hair-breadth escapes, such as daring sailors delight in, were his fortune. Many times he was chased by cruisers, American or English, but always with a personally-fortunate result. Excitement ruled the hour with him, and he has confessed to having enjoyed more pleasurable sensations when slipping safely through the *cordon* of "slave-catchers" than at any other period of his existence. The same adventurous spirit, the same careful study, the same business tact and attentive industry which aided his upward career while engaged in lawful pursuits, marked his disgraceful career, and he was known amongst his fellow-traders as "Lucky Nat."

He claimed, in conversation with our reporter, to be a man of kind heart, of noble disposition, and one who would not harm a living creature for money or, indeed, for any consideration—that he had often rebuked comrades for unnecessarily harsh treatment of negroes, and had on many occasions saved the life of fellow-creatures. But the fact that he was engaged in the Slave-trade for ten years, and cognizant of all the attendant horrors, must, in the mind of any man outweigh such sentimental claim to humanity as a dying man might desire to urge in his own behalf.

HIS LAST VOYAGE

was the one for which he was tried, sentenced and hanged. A full account of that voyage, with all its sickening detail, was given in the Times of Friday, and needs not to be recapitulated. Suffice it to say that in the Spring of 1860, GORDON was in command of the ship *Erie*. He fitted her out in Havana, with whisky, rice, farina and shooks, and sailed for the Congo River. He arrived there early in August, loaded his ship, a little one, with nearly nine hundred wretched savages, flaunted the American flag, and bore away for Cuba. Had he reached the port of destination with the usual proportion of living negroes, an immense fortune would have been made, and in that event, as he declared, he would have returned to the United States rich and contented, with the prospect of a happy shore-life before him. But it was ordained otherwise.

The sloop-of-war *Mohican* interfered with this little plan, fired a shot across the *Erie's* bows, boarded her, declared her a slaver, liberated the negroes, many of whom had died, and all of whom were in unimaginable nastiness and agony, and brought GORDON home—to a felon's cell and a felon's death.

The matter of the trial was also given at great length in yesterday's issue. The principal facts being, that the former District-Attorney, ROOSEVELT, did not particularly trouble himself to convict GORDON; that the present District-Attorney, DELAFIELD SMITH, with an eye single for the performance of absolute duty, despite the faithful courage and loyal perseverance of the prisoner's counsel, ex-Judge DEAN, feeling it to be his province to punish crime, secured the conviction of GORDON, and finally, that Judge SHERMAN, overriding all the ingenious sophistry and neatly pointed technical objections of Mr. DEAN, refused to interfere with the course of justice.

This was the state of the case on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. At that hour

MRS. GORDON,

the wife of the condemned, and the elder Mrs. GORDON, his mother, called to see him, and to take their farewell embrace. The mother, a true-hearted Christian woman, is a member of Dr. CHICKERING's Congregational Church in Portland, and availed herself of this last opportunity to renew to her wayward boy the lessons which, in his earlier years, she had vainly endeavored to instill into his breast. He listened, of course, with patient attention, and assured her that he was not afraid to die, and that, though he was to be hanged, she might have the mournful consolation of knowing that his conscience stood void of offence. We have no desire to lay before even a curious public the sacred grief of a heart-broken mother, and will not detail the harrowing scene which took place at her farewell. Pressing her guilty son to her sorrowing heart she commended his soul to an all-wise and all-loving Saviour, and then with one long, tender embrace she burst into an agony of grief and left the room. GORDON must have been more or less than human had he failed to be affected by this exhibition of a mother's love and sympathy, and as an evidence that he yet possessed some traits of humanity, it is stated that he was for a few moments solemn and mute. With his wife the parting was more a matter personal. She is quite young—too young to appreciate fully the dreadful position in which her husband was placed. For awhile she cheered him, as she has always done, told him with mistaken kindness that the President had not fully determined upon the execution and that there was yet hope. During this interview, however, word was brought from Judge DEAN, word that he had repeatedly sent, that there was absolutely

NO HOPE,

and that the condemned must, for his own sake, devote the rest of his time to preparation for the change which certainly awaited him. This announcement, which was not unexpected by GORDON, struck an apparent, a tangible death-blow to the deceitful hope with which his poor wife had deluded herself. For the first time she seemed to realize the fact that her husband, to her all on earth, a kind, loving and providing protector, was to be snatched from her side and hurried to the land whose confines he must approach alone. Overwhelmed with what seemed a new and an unforeseen misfortune, she fell fainting at his feet. Reviving, she gave way to the most agonizing cries, and clung to him with an intensity which seemed to say, never, never will I let you go. The scene became very painful, and in its later stages, so very acute seemed the sufferings of his wife that GORDON himself gave way to an unnatural expression of grief, and cried like a child. Mrs. GORDON revived but to swoon, and became so violently hysteric as to need other attention than such as her husband could render her. The final parting was in no way such as she could have desired, as her nervous system, so long and so continuously worn by excitement, by hope and fear, and final despair, broke down, and after a convulsive attempt at a rational, farewell the poor creature fainted, and was carried from the room.

HIS ATTENDING CLERGYMAN,

the Rev. AMZI CAMP, of the Centre-street Mission Church, was unceasing in his professional attentions to GORDON from the day of sentence to the final hour. Knowing that GORDON's feelings in view of the future world will be regarded with interest by very many persons, we obtained from Mr. CAMP the following statement, which bears somewhat on that important point:

"I have attended GORDON regularly for sometime past, with a view of bringing his mind to a just realisation of his situation. He was always respectful, but his manner led me to infer that, while he would not repulse or rebuff me, he wouldn't feel very bad about it if I should keep away. He was thoroughly stoical. His mother is a member of Dr. CHICKERING's Church, in Portland, and from him I know her to be a good Christian woman. The Doctor and his wife wrote GORDON letters which he showed me; they were brought by his mother; and while that of the Doctor in no way affected him, that of Mrs. CHICKERING seemed to make him quite thoughtful and serious. I went in to his cell last night about 9 o'clock, and prayed with him, but he didn't seem to care much for it. He seems to have no conscientious regret for what he has done, and his only care seems to be for the welfare of his wife and child. Finding that my visit could be of no possible use, I urged him to think of his near approach to eternity, commended him to the mercies of our Redeemer, bade him farewell, and left."

The Rev. Doctor's account in every way harmonizes with the result of an interview which our reporter had with GORDON a few days since, at which time he remarked that the *other* world didn't bother him much; it was *this* one that troubled him just then.

After Dr. CAMP's farewell, Marshal MURRAY, who, for his unceasing kindness to GORDON, deserves every commendation, called to inform him concerning the duties of the morrow, and to ask if there were any farewell favors in his power to render. GORDON received the Marshal very cordially, and told him that he had no fear of death, but that he dreaded to leave his loving wife and little son so entirely unprovided for. The Marshal told him to make himself easy on that point, that he would see to it, that they were looked out for, and that he had no doubt he would be able to place them in quite comfortable circumstances. GORDON also expressed an earnest desire that his body might be kept from the doctors and given to his friends. The Marshal satisfied him on that point also, and left him in a little while, convinced that the man would meet his fate with composure, and would in no way attempt to make way with himself. In order that this point might be made certain, GORDON was taken into a different cell from that which he formerly occupied, his clothing was changed and his person searched. This done, he asked permission to take his little wooden bench into his new cell, lighted a cigar, and appeared as usual, jolly and in good spirits.

HOW HE SPENT THE EVENING.

As has been the practice heretofore, Mr. SUTTON, the Warden, allowed GORDON the privilege of walking up and down the corridor. This he availed himself of on Thursday night, and amused (or shocked) his keepers by singing to them Portuguese songs, and talking of everything under the sun, other than that which one would suppose should occupy the thoughts of a sane man the night before his execution. He then called for writing materials, and sat smoking and writing till near midnight. He wrote thirteen letters, several of which were very bitter upon DELAFIELD SMITH, and one to his little boy, which is to be kept sealed until he shall have attained maturer age. No evidence of insanity, of fear, of a just conception of his situation—in fact, of anything except a great fondness for smoking, was given by him during those long hours.

At length, about midnight, he laid down upon the bed. His keepers—FINLEY, HORST, CEALE and BUCKLEY—took turns in guarding him, one being in the cell all the time, while the other walked the corridor. In addition to this, a detachment of marines guarded the entrances to the prison, and paced the stone-paved yard.

At last he slept, and so continued until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when he started suddenly from his bed, looked at his watch, muttered something, and again laid down with his face to the wall. No suspicion of

POISON

entered the minds of the watchful keepers until 4 A. M., when GORDON was discovered writhing in convulsions, and with every indication of dissolution marked upon his countenance. Alarmed, they knew not what to do. They shook him, endeavoring to wake him from what might be simply a disturbed sleep, but no waking followed their efforts, and in haste they sent for Dr. STARKEY, who in turn dispatched a messenger for the City Prison Physician, Dr. A. HOSMAN and then hastened to the cell. He found GORDON in convulsions, which seemed to increase in violence at each repetition. He applied the stomach pump and gave him stimulants. Lockjaw set in, and the wretched man, from that moment till 10 A. M., suffered torments to which the momentary agony of a scaffold death can bear no possible comparison.

We have no room for an extended account of the subsequent scenes of torture through which the poor fellow passed. Suffice it to say, that while the fatal effect of the poison was removed by the measures of Dr. HOSMAN and assistants, the painful effects remained, and from 4½ o'clock to 11 o'clock, with but momentary cessation, GORDON suffered torments of the most terrible nature. Whisky was given him every few moments for the double purpose of restoring vitality, and neutralizing the pain, and had this not been the case, long before the appointed hour, GORDON would have passed from time to eternity. He said that he had suffered a dozen deaths since he took the poison, and begged that he might be allowed to die, and end his misery.

At times, for half an hour, his jaws would be firmly closed, and he could neither talk nor groan. At such times he would write his desires upon paper. In this condition—half alive, half dead, nearly under the absolute influence of liquor, given for the purpose of saving him—the poor wretch lingered until the legal ordinary of his life's career.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY

was intense. It was rumored that Mrs. GORDON had supplied her husband with poison, and that he had escaped by that means a felon's death. Crowds gathered about the Tombs, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the execution had been made by Marshal MURRAY on the previous day, policemen guarded the streets, and a detachment of 84 Marines under command of Capt. COHEN and Lieuts. NOAKES and BISHOP guarded the various approaches to the yard, and the square in which was placed the scaffold. The Marshal and his Deputy, Mr. THOMPSON, were dressed in full United States uniform. Invitations had been issued, in form, to various gentlemen, amongst whom were present, Gov. Smith, Gov. Pinckney, John Van Tine, Dr. Thompson, Judge Quackenbush, Superintendent Kennedy, Lewis Gaylord Clark, and his friend Stephen Massett; Senator Bradley, and the reporters of the City papers.

At 12 o'clock, Marshal MURRAY notified GORDON, through Mr. DRAPER, that the hour had arrived. At this he expressed great surprise, and said he thought he had two hours more in which to live. The clergyman entered the cell and prayed with him, or rather for him. Deputy Marshal BOSS aided him in dressing and gave him a large drink of clear whisky, when his arms were tied, the

BLACK CAP

was put carelessly on one side of his head, and he was carried on the Deputy's shoulders to a chair in the corridor. The sight was simply shocking.

The man was not sober—that is, so powerful had been the effect of the poison that, in order to keep him alive till the necessary moment, they had been obliged to give him whisky enough to make an ordinary man drunk three times over. He sat lollingly in the chair, gazing listlessly around, while the Marshal, with unaffected emotion, read the former reprieve to him. That done, he was helped to his feet, and held there while the Marshal read to him the death-warrant. Then, with upturned head and an indescribably offensive manner,

GORDON SAID,

"I have a word to say. I die with the clear conscience of a man who has done, intentionally, no wrong. When a man gets up in Court, and says to the jury that if they will only convict a man for him, he will do everything to get that man pardoned, and then goes to the President and begs him to hang the man, it's very mean and contemptible. Such a man would do anything to promote his own ends. He is a mean fellow."

After which he looked around with a senseless smile, asked for some more whisky, which was kindly given him. The procession was then formed, GORDON walking with a bravado ish air, upheld by the Marshals toward the scaffold.

To a casual spectator it would appear that, exhausted by mental or physical suffering, GORDON was making a great effort to walk manfully to his fate. As it was, however, he had just sense enough left to endeavor to follow out the suggestion of the well-meaning Deputy, who told him to die like a man, and to walk to the rope, so that no one could accuse him of fear. When he reached

THE SCAFFOLD,

he said, "Well, a man can't die but once; I'm not afraid." The cap was drawn over the whitened, meaningless features, the noose-knot was carefully adjusted under his ear, and he stood, an unthinking, careless, besotted wretch waiting for he knew not what, when with a jerk he went high in air, and fell to the length of the rope, still senseless, still unfeeling, still regardless of pain or pleasure.

The body swayed hither and thither for a few moments, and all was quiet. No twitchings, no convulsions, no throes, no agonies. His legs opened once, but closed again, and he hung a lump of dishonored clay.

At the proper time the *physicians* examined the body, and pronounced him dead. It was taken into a room. There was no discoloration. The neck was broken, and the same meaningless smile sat on the blanched lips, while the same glassy look stared from the half-closed eyes.

OPERATIONS BELOW SAVANNAH.

Attack by Rebel Gunboats on a National Battery—The Rebels Driven Off.

The U. S. steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning, from Port Royal on the 19th inst. She brings 205 bales of cotton, consigned to Collector BARNEY. 20th, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-gunboat *Harriet Lane*, steering south.

The *Atlantic* brings intelligence of an engagement below Savannah, between a National battery and several rebel gunboats, in which the latter were defeated. Following is the official report of the affair.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
SAVANNAH RIVER, Feb. 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the batteries on Venus Point were attacked at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, by four rebel gunboats, with a view of effecting a passage from Fort Pulaski for the rebel steamers then at that place.

After an engagement of one hour the rebels were driven off; the flag-officer's boat being disabled and taken in tow and the steamer that attempted the passage of the river returning to Fort Pulaski.

The guns were manned by the Third Rhode Island detachment, under Capt. GOULD, and effectively worked. There was no loss on our side.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EGBERT L. VIELE, Brigadier-General.

To Capt. L. H. PELOUZE, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

In addition to the arrangements made under the auspices of the National and the City Government, various military and civic associations have already been announced, for the proper celebration of to-day in this City. The following Proclamation has been issued by the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1862.

In accordance with the action of the President of the United States, and the Common Council of this City, and in recognition of the importance of the late glorious achievements of the National arms, I would request from the citizens of New-York a specially earnest and patriotic observance of the 22d inst., the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, by a general suspension of business, and by a cordial participation in the celebration of the day, as well under the published programme of the Committees of the Common Council, as by such other modes of distinguishing this particular anniversary as may be appropriate to a National holiday.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

By order of Col. W. G. WARD, of the Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, a national salute will be fired at 12 o'clock, noon, in Washington Parade-ground, under the direction of Brevet-Col. RAYNOR, commanding Company I. The members of the regiment are requested to be present in citizens' dress.

There will be a Te-deum, and WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address will be read at Trinity Church, the exercises commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. At noon the chimes will be rung.

The Madison-square Presbyterian Church will be open at 9 o'clock A. M., and suitable services will be held. Rev. Dr. ADAMS will read WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and Rev. Dr. SPRING will take part in the exercises.

Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church, will read the Farewell Address and speak upon our recent victories at 3 o'clock P. M.

Services will be held in St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock, and at their conclusion Rev. Mr. DIX will read the Address.

The Mount Washington Institute pupils will raise the American flag to-day, with appropriate ceremonies on the Institute Building, No. 218 Fourth-street, on Washington-square. Interesting exercises in speaking will precede this crowning performance, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Marble Church, Fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Macdougal-street.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BROOKLYN.

—In obedience to the Proclamation of the President and that of the Mayor, this day will doubtless be very generally observed by the suspension of ordinary business. On the part of the city authorities, as such, there will be no public demonstration—the Common Council not having the necessary authority to expend money for any such purpose. The Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, will parade in the early part of the day, and will be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen in front of the City Hall. Several independent military companies, it is understood, will also turn out during the day. The City Hall in the evening will be illuminated at the expense of the Mayor, and other public buildings will be illuminated at the expense of private individuals. Several of the Churches announce that WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address will be read before their congregations at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GEN. BEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The Massachusetts Thirty-first Regiment and five companies of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment sailed to-day, in the steamer *Mississippi*, for Ship Island.

Gen. BEN. BUTLER left, last night, *viâ* Fortress Monroe, to assume command at Ship Island.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Mississippi*, which left to-day, was unable to take all the troops in readiness to embark. Six companies of the Maine Fifteenth Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. RUST, proceeded to New-York *viâ* Fall River. It is understood that they will be sent direct to Ship Island from New-York.

A Card.

It is due to myself and the public, that I should say, in reply to the statement made in relation to the benefit given for the Five Points House of Industry, that my price for a lecture and exhibition is $100. But I take all risk of getting it from the *profits* of the exhibition. I also advertise the exhibition, advancing the money not only for this, but for the hall. This, also, I run the risk of getting from the exhibition. So that the Society really *advance nothing, and risk nothing.* All this I did for the Five Points House of Industry. I paid for the hall and advertising (nearly all in advance) $126 63, for which I took receipts. At my request, the "House of Industry" furnished the ticket-takers, so that there might be no dispute about the amount of money received. Had it not been for the pitiless storm on Monday evening, the House of Industry would have received a benefit of from $100 to $200. As it was, they made little, and risked nothing. If the receipts had been but $75, I should have been $51 63 out of pocket. Now I submit that under all the circumstances, I acted quite as liberally and disinterestedly as any other lecturer would have done.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1862. G. Q. COLTON.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BENEFIT TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The Seventh Regiment gives two entertainments to-day for the benefit of the families of New-York Volunteers. The afternoon exercises comprise the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Dr. WESTON, and an oration by Dr. EWER, of California. In the evening the entire regimental band gives a concert for the same object. It is expected that a handsome sum will be realized for the relief fund. Both entertainments take place at the Academy of Music, and will be well worth seeing.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.—Four companies of this regiment, Col. NEAL DOW, embarked at Boston yesterday for Ship Island, on board the steamship *Mississippi*. The other six companies, under Lieut.-Col. RUST, will arrive here this morning, at Pier No. 3, by the Fall River boat, at about 9 o'clock, and embark on the steamer *Fulton* for the same destination. The regimental color and field glass presented by the sons of Maine resident in New-York, will be delivered to Lieut.-Col. RUST, at the Pier, by DEXTER A. HAWKINS, on behalf of the donors.

☞ Dr. GEORGE C. DE MARINI, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and lately associated with Dr. MAYNARD, of Washington, has arrived in New-York, and, we understand, will practice in his profession at No. 28 East Fourteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Union-square.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES: MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

PERSONS who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE!—Young men rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S *Pills*, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box.

MARRIED.

HEYDECKER—LE MOYNE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, EDWARD B. HEYDECKER and HENRIETTA, daughter of Adolphe Le Moyne, Esq., all of this City.

HENDERSON—FISTIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father Thelry, S. J., WILLIAM T. HENDERSON to JOSEPHINE E. FISTIE, daughter of T. N. Fistie, Esq., all of this City.

STRATTON—PRINDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, in the First African M. E. Church, by Rev. James A. Johnson, Mr. H. POODLE STRATTON to Mrs. JOSEPHINE A. PRINDLE, all of the above place.

DIED.

BUCKENHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, SARAH BUCKENHAM, wife of Edward Gerard Buckenham, and youngest daughter of Robert and Sarah Thompson, in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Spring-st., at 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

FIRNIE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 20, JOHN FIRNIE, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., at No. 125 East 12th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed by the 10:30 A. M. Harlem train on Monday, the 24th inst., to White Plains, for interment.

FRANKARD.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 21, ELIZA AUGUSTA, daughter of William and Frederika Frankard, aged 1 year, 4 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Sa